The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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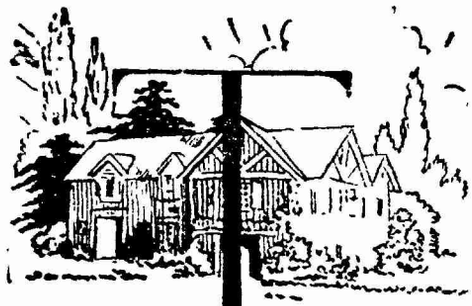

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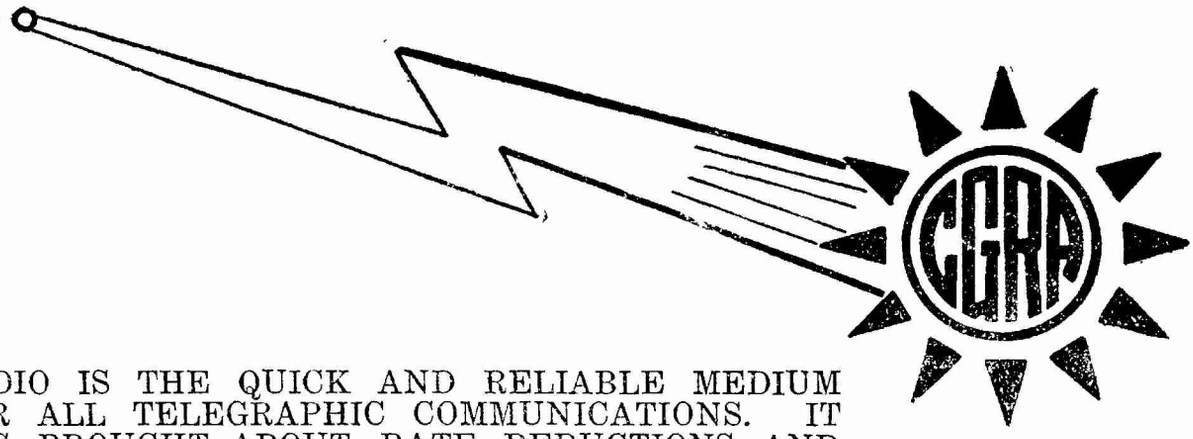

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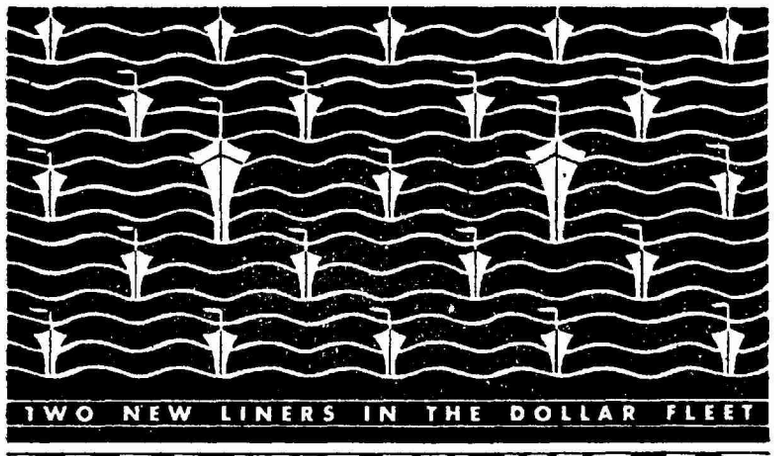

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

C. Y. W. MENG — DANIEL J. LEE

S. C. YANG (Harbin) — TRYPHON KU

MARK M. LU (Honan) — CHANG YA-CHUEN

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THORBURN AND TUCKER CASES AND EXTERRITORIALITY

WHILE some 3,000 local Britishers have sent telegraphic demands to London in connection with the Thorburn case which apparently has become a matter of political controversy in the House of Commons, nothing has thus far developed in respect to the demand of the British Minister that the Chinese Government supply information regarding Thorburn's whereabouts. The reason for the Chinese failure to comply with the British request, probably is due to the fact that the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has little or no more knowledge as to what happened to young Thorburn than has the British Minister. In regard to the case of Dr. Tucker, the American Missionary in Shantung province, who killed a Chinese allegedly guilty of theft, the Chinese authorities already have surrendered Dr. Tucker to the American Consul in Tsinanfu and he will be tried in the U.S. Court for China, a perfectly proper procedure in view of the fact that the U.S. treaty pertaining to exterritoriality does not expire until the end of the present year. Had the Tucker incident occurred after the expiration of the treaty, the situation might have proved embarrassing for both the American and Chinese authorities, but in view of the circumstances surrounding the case there is now little likelihood of further complications. Dr. Tucker made no attempt to escape and the Chinese authorities in Tsinanfu, after holding him until they could receive the advice of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, promptly handed him over to the American authorities. What the American authorities will do is not known, but that there will be a fair and open hearing of all circumstances surrounding the incident goes without saying. Dr. George Sellett, the U.S. District Attorney proceeded to Shantung immediately for the purpose of making a personal investigation and until the results of his findings are made public, nothing further can be said on the subject.

Although there has been a tendency locally to place these two cases in the same category any fair-minded person who will take the trouble to examine the circumstances surrounding the two cases will realize immediately that there is all the difference in the world in the Thorburn and Tucker incidents, both from the standpoint of the foreign governmental attitude and the re-

actions of the Chinese authorities. Dr. Tucker was an old and respected missionary resident of Shantung who was attempting to defend his property against a suspected thief and after the local police authorities had failed to provide what he considered adequate protection, Dr. Tucked undertook to defend his own property. The result was the killing of the suspected thief as the result of a shot fired by Dr. Tucker. Whether Dr. Tucker, a man engaged in Christian missionary work, was justified in taking this action is a matter which the American Court must decide. All of the reports regarding the Tucker incident which have appeared in the newspapers indicate quite conclusively that Dr. Tucker made no attempt to evade responsibility for his action and neither did he attempt to avoid arrest by the Chinese authorities. Furthermore, he was known to the local Chinese authorities as an American citizen. The situation with regard to Thorburn, if one would believe the fairly well substantiated reports regarding his fight with the Chinese soldiers, is therefore quite different. There doesn't seem to be much question but what he did have a fight with Chinese soldiers and that two soldiers were killed. At least two badly wounded Chinese soldiers were brought to a Shanghai hospital in a dying condition, and the original report stated they had been wounded in a fight with a foreigner. Whether Thorburn was the foreigner involved is not definitely known, but it is known that he left his home without a passport and took his revolver with him. Where the Chinese authorities blundered was in not immediately reporting the case to the foreign diplomatic authorities at Nanking or the foreign authorities at Shanghai. Apparently the constabulary thought the foreigner was a Russian, which circumstance may partially explain their failure to report the incident. It is more likely however, that the constabulary, being composed of men of no great intelligence, became frightened at what had occurred and have since taken steps to conceal all evidence of the incident. The latest report on the incident, which appeared in *The Shanghai Times* on July 23 quoted a Catholic priest who claimed that Thorburn came to his house in a badraggled condition late on the night of June 1. He spent the night in the priest's house, but was arrested by the Chinese military when he left the house the next morning. According to the priest's account, Thorburn managed to escape from the soldiers, but was recaptured and then taken in the direction of Quinsan Station. When Thorburn came to the priest's house late at night he told a story about falling into a canal, but according to the priest's story, the Chinese soldiers exclaimed, "there's that Russian," when they took him into custody the next morning. This serves to confirm the original report in the Chinese papers that the Chinese thought the foreigner a Russian, the original report stating that when first accosted by the Chinese military, the foreigner was ordered to hold up his hands, which he did, but when the soldiers approached he fired twice mortally wounding two of them. Since the foreigner carried no passport, the soldiers had no way of determining his nationality, this being evidenced in the report in the Chinese newspapers giving the foreigner's name as "Seescoutru," which was a clusmy attempt to translate into Chinese equivalent sounds the words, "Sea Scout Troop," which was embroidered on a handkerchief that Thorburn carried.

If one might be permitted to reconstruct what happened in the Thorburn case, we imagine the occurrence was somewhat along the following lines: Young Thorburn, who was but nineteen years of age, departed from his home on June 1 wearing the trousers of the British "Sea Scout troop" uniform and carrying a service revolver. Before departing from his home he had either written a letter to his parents or told them verbally that he was "going out to seek his fortune," or something to that effect. A short time previously he had lost his position with an American firm, Dodge and Seymour, which circumstance had been discussed by Thorburn's father and the manager of the American firm. Thorburn apparently proceeded along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in the direction of Quinsan Station, a short distance to the north of Shanghai. Somewhere in the vicinity of Quinsan he had complications with the Chinese constabulary, the circumstances of which are unknown, but resulting in Thorburn's shooting and fatally wounding two Chinese soldiers. According to the report brought to Shanghai by the Catholic priest (name not given) Thorburn must have escaped from the soldiers, probably by swimming a canal, and late on the night of June 1 sought refuge in the priest's house, telling the priest that he had fallen in a canal. After spending the night with the priest, Thorburn departed the next morning, but was immediately arrested by the soldiers who apparently were on the lookout for him. He escaped again, but was recaptured and taken in the direction of Quinsan Station. Circumstantial evidence, consisting largely of statements by Chinese railway employes and others in the vicinity of Quinsan and Soochow indicated that Thorburn was taken to Soochow and lodged in a military prison. Later he apparently was removed from this prison either to a place near Soochow or to Nanking. These facts seem to be fairly well substantiated in the reports submitted by the British consular authorities and independent investigations made by various foreign newspapers.

The various investigations made along the railway by the British authorities and other interests had the natural effect of frightening the Chinese constabulary and on-lookers resulting in the telling of conflicting stories regarding the incident. Later when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent its representatives to make an investigation, the constabulary as well as the civilians along the railway, now thoroughly frightened, denied all knowledge of the arrest of a foreigners. The result was that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, regardless of its suspicions, was unable to obtain any definite information regarding Thorburn's whereabouts, which fact was evidenced in the report submitted to the British Minister by Dr. C. T. Wang. Dr. Wang may believe in his own mind that young Thorburn was involved in a fracas with the Chinese constabulary and was arrested, but probably is as much in the dark regarding what eventually happened to Thorburn as is the British Minister. The actions of the Chinese constabulary are perfectly understandable when consideration is given to the fact that they are recruited from the coolie class and further consideration is given to the fact that in the past incidents of this kind usually have been

followed by severe reprisals on the part of both the foreign Powers and the Chinese authorities. Infuriated by the clash with the foreigner resulting in two of their members being killed, the constabularly doubtless took steps to cover up their deed, whatever it was. The chances are that Thorburn was either executed at once or shortly afterwards and the body concealed, although the British authorities still seem to be under the impression that he is being held in a military prison somewhere along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The Thorburn incident, considered on its own merits has no connection whatever with exterritoriality. Thorburn possessed exterritorial protection in fullest degree when he departed from Shanghai, but since he was armed and possessed no passport, this provided him no protection when he became involved in a clash with the military who are supreme in their sphere and in recent years have lost all fear of the "superiority" of the individual foreigner. The action of the foreign newspapers and British public in Shanghai in linking the Thorburn case with exterritoriality and making it a political issue with the home British Government have naturally made the case more difficult of solution from the standpoint of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because it has had the inevitable effect of uniting all classes of Chinese and putting them in a position where they are forced to defend their own military who were involved in the original incident. As stated in an original discussion of the Thorburn case which appeared in *The Review* on July 11, the Chinese althorities should have immediately notified the foreign authorities of the incident on June 1 and either brought Thorburn to trial before a properly constituted Chinese Court or handed him over to the British authorities for trial. They did not do this and the ensuing complications have resulted. The anxiety of the local British community regarding the welfare of one of their nationals is perfectly easy to understand, but at the same time it must not be overlooked that Thorburn was inviting trouble when he proceeded into Chinese territory without a passport and was possessed of a revolver. The *Shanghai Evening Post*, local American paper which offered a reward of $5,000 for information regarding Thorburn's whereabouts, nevertheless, referred to Thorburn as an "adventurer" in its description of the incident.

According to a *Reuter* report from London on June 27, the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson has received instructions from the British Foreign Office to make another attempt to obtain definite information regarding the whereabouts of Thorburn. The British Minister was reported to have arrived in Nanking on July 29 with instructions to interview Gen. Chiang Kai-shek personally on the matter. The *North-China Daily News*, official British organ, on July 29 printed an interview with an alleged eye-witness, apparently a Chinese, who claimed to have seen a party of five or six Chinese soldiers at 5:30 P. M. on June 10 conducting a foreigner, supposedly Thorburn, from Soochow in the direction of Lake Taihu. The report claimed that Thorburn's hands were tied behind his back and that his head and chest were bleeding from wounds. The Chinese witness claimed that Thorburn had addressed him in the Chinese language, saying, "Save my life." It was claimed that the Chinese military adopted extreme precautions to prevent anyone from approaching Thorburn while he was conducted to a canal for transportation to the Lake Taihu district. A further *Reuter* report from London, also published in the *N. C. D. N.* on July 29, quoted Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as stating that the British Minister had been instructed to take up the matter personally with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Dr. Dalton said, "An independent inquiry has established beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Thorburn, who is under suspicion of having shot and fatally wounded two Chinese gendarmes, was arrested and handed over to the Chinese military authority, who found means to silence witnesses with a knowledge of the facts. It is therefore the duty of the Chinese Government firstly to discover Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts and to hand him over to the British authorities if he is still alive, and secondly suitably to punish any military authorities responsible for maltreating him or causing his death..." The *China Times*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, published the following editorial comment on the Thorburn incident, the translation being reproduced from the *North-China Daily News* of July 27:

> "It is still a matter of doubt whether the British youth, Thorburn, is dead or alive. The young man has disappeared and it is the duty of the authorities in the foreign concessions as well as those in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and the people of all nationalities, to locate his whereabouts and find the culprits if Thorburn is actually dead.
>
> "Such incidents are quite common and require no comment but the foreign residents of Shanghai regard the present case almost exclusively as though it were a serious international problem. Different versions are prevalent, all of which are inspired to place the blame on the Chinese Government. In reality, it is absurd to place any blame on anybody before the responsibility has been fixed.
>
> "The uppermost theme of conversation among foreigners is that the incident serves to demonstrate that extraterritorial privileges must not be abolished. The motive of creating a great deal of fuss over this trifling incident is clearly seen. The most absurd proposal advanced is that of despatching warships to seize the Chusan Islands and intimidate Nanking with the cannon policy. Have foreigners so soon forgotten the sufferings they underwent as a result of the Great War in Europe and will it bring them joy to start another war? Their attitude proves that certain human beings are still very closely allied with brute creation.'

U. S. District Attorney Investigating Tehchow Shooting

An investigation into the circumstances under which Dr. Francis F. Tucker, head of the American Board Mission Hospital at Tehchow, Shantung province, fired at a Chinese thief whom he caught prowling around the premises at night, and who later died from the wounds inflicted, is being made by Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, who has proceeded to Tehchow for that purpose. Dr. Tucker was arrested by the Chinese authorities at Tehchow, who took him to Tsinanfu, where, under instructions from the Central Government, they handed him over to the American Consul. It was reported last week that the Tehchow Kuomintang was conducting a strong agitation against Dr. Tucker. The incident was reported by Nelson T. Johnson, the U. S. Minister, to the U. S. State Department, which replied that the Legation at Peiping was to ensure the treatment of Dr. Tucker in accordance with the provisions of extraterritoriality.

ANTI-OPIUM ASSOCIATION VERSUS THE MONOPOLISTS

THERE is undoubtedly a strong public opinion in China that is opposed to the opium traffic, but we are frankly not convinced that the socalled National Anti-Opium Association of China should receive full credit for the recent decision of the National Government to throw overboard its long-contemplated scheme for controlling the opium traffic through the creation of a sort of monopoly bureau. In recent days the Anti-Opium Association which has its headquarters in Shanghai has mailed out copious literature designed to create the impression that the Association was largely responsible for the action of the National State Council in throwing out the contemplated monopoly plan of control. We make this statement because of the knowledge that the strongest opponent of the government monopoly scheme was not the Anti-Opium Association, but the powerful opium ring which has its headquarters in the Shanghai French Concession. While the Anti-Opium Association undoubtedly has the support of a strong public opinion in China that is opposed to the opium traffic, the opium ring which functions in the Shanghai French Concession has a vested financial interest in the opium traffic that is a thousand times more potent than any influence which the altruists might be able to bring to bear on the subject. For every dollar which the anti-opium altruists might be able to put up for propaganda purposes, the Frenchtown Opium Ring could easily match with a hundred thousand. The Frenchtown Opium Ring, which also controls Chinese gambling and prostitution in the French-administered section of Shanghai, has become so powerful as to constitute a super-government which functions not only in the foreign area but also has extended its tentacles throughout the Yangtsze Valley. Actually it dominates all opium traffic in Chinese territory outside of Canton where the South China officials have established their own opium trafficing system. Naturally this powerful ring of Chinese opium dealers and their foreign associates in the French Concession did not want the National Government take over control of opium regardless of the Government's motives.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, head of the Government Quarantine Service, who was responsible for the official monopoly scheme, claimed that the object was to concentrate opium control in a governmental bureau in order that a plan of gradual suppression could be enforced. Opponents of the monopoly scheme, particularly the Anti-Opium Association, charged that the real motive of the Government was revenue and not suppression, pointing out that governmental monopolies never lead to suppression but usually to perpetuation due to the revenues derived from the traffic. Regardless of how one may feel regarding the merits or demerits of the official monopoly system of opium control, one can't help sympathizing with government officials who see private interests amassing vast fortunes out of opium with no resulting revenues to the Government treasury. The opium situation in China therefore is quite similar to the bootlegging industry in the United States where the Capones and other denizens of the underworld have amassed vast fortunes from the illegal liquor traffic with little or no resulting revenues to the Government. Any move toward governmental control of the liquor business in the United States immediately meets with the opposition of the prohibition altruists and the beer-rings, just as in China where opium suppression is opposed by two interesting bed-fellows, the Anti-opium Association and the Frenchtown Opium Ring. The result is that the opium scandal in China is back where it was at the beginning. The Government's plan for the creation of a monopoly has been thrown out and there is happiness in two camps, the Anti-opium altruists and the proprietors of the private opium ring, but for different reasons, of course. That the opium situation in China constitutes a major scandal goes without saying, but that it is not a purely China problem is also obvious. The existence of official government monopolies in Japanese Formosa and every European colony from Portugese Macao and British Hongkong to French Indo-China and Netherlands East-Indies, makes it a world problem that apparently will not be solved until the United States Government interests itself in the question and invites all the interested nations to send delegates to a conference in Washington for a real show-down on the suppression question. That the American Government is likely to take this action shortly is indicated in the ever increasing frequency of reports regarding the smuggling of opium from Far Eastern ports into the United States.

DR. C. T. WANG'S FIFTY YEARS OF USEFUL SERVICE

DR. C. T. WANG, National Minister of Foreign Affairs, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary on July 25, spending the day at Hangchow where he was the recipient of numerous congratulatory messages from friends and admirers of various nationalities. According to reports in the Chinese newspapers Dr. Wang was credited with the longest continuous political career of any man now holding public office in the country. Dr. Wang's public career really began during the closing years of the Manchu Dynasty when he allied himself with the revolutionary movement. His disinterested public service has caused him to be highly regarded by all classes but particularly by the younger generations of Chinese who have found inspiration in his work on behalf of the Chinese Republic. The following review of Dr. Wang's career was summarized from accounts which appeared in the Chinese newspapers on the occasion of his birthday celebration.

Dr. Wang was born at Ningpo in 1882, and received his early education in the schools of Chekiang, after which he attended the Peiyang University at Tientsin where he graduated in 1900. He then went to Japan for study remaining for two years, and at the same time, acting as Y.M.C.A. secretary in Tokyo, where he came into contact with Chinese revolutionary leaders and became a member of the Tungmenhui (predecessor of Kuomintang) under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He proceeded to America for advanced studies in 1907, attending Michigan University and later Yale, receiving his B.A. degree from the latter in 1910. After returning to China in 1911, he acted for a short while as a Chinese Y.M.C.A. secretary, but soon joined the revolutionary cause. He actively identified himself in the revolution in Wuchang in that year, serving under the late President Li Yuan-hung, then revolutionary commander at Wuchang. When the Revolution succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu

Dynasty he represented Hupeh at the conference of representatives of Provincial Military Governments which adopted the Provisional Government Organic Law, and was a signatory to that historic paper. In 1912, he assisted in the organization of the Provisional Government and was appointed vice-Minister and later Minister of Industry and Commerce in Yuan Shih-kai's first Cabinet, after Dr. Sun Yat-sen had resigned the Presidency in Yuan's favor.

Dr. C. T. Wang, who celebrated his fiftieth birthday last week.

When the First Parliament met at Peking in 1913 Dr. Wang was elected vice-president of the Senate. Following the expulsion of all the Kuomintang members from Parliament, by Yuan Shi-kai in 1913 and the consequent dissolution of the Parliament in 1914, Dr. Wang retired and became the general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China. After the death of Yuan Shi-kai in 1916, Dr. Wang resumed office as vice-president of the Senate after the reconvocation of the Parliament. He remained in that position until June, 1917, when the Parliament was again dissolved. He went to Canton with the other parliamentarians and affiliated himself with the Opposition Movement leading to the inauguration of the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton under Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1917. In 1918, the Southern Government delegated Dr. Wang to proceed to Washington to present its case before President Wilson and obtain American recognition. While on this mission, he was appointed by the Peking Government in 1919 as one of China's chief delegates to the Paris Peace Conference, where he gained nation-wide as well as international attention due to his refusal to sign the Peace Treaties sanctioning the cession of Shantung to Japan.

Returning to China in 1920, he engaged for a time in industrial enterprises in Shanghai, but in 1922, the Peking Government appointed him director-general of the Shantung Rehabilitation Commission and later chief commissioner to the Sino-Japanese Conference to settle the Shantung Question. In Oct. 1922, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and later concurrently acting Prime Minister of the Peking Government, which positions he held until 1923. Dr. Wang first initiated the Sino-Russian negotiations with Karakhan which finally resulting in China's recognition of Soviet Russia and signed the preliminary agreement with Russia in March, 1924. When Feng Yu-hsiang was in control of Peking after the defeat of Wu Pei-fu, he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance in the Government established by Feng. In 1926, he was appointed director-general of the Sino-Russian Conference and chairman of the Customs Conference. Early in 1928, Dr. Wang entered the service of the National Government at Nanking and was appointed a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. Since June, 1928, he has been Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, and in addition, he has served concurrently as a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, a member of the Central Political Council and a member of several other important Government organs.

Fundamental Cause of the Sino-Korean Crisis in South Manchuria

(The Japan Chronicle, liberal British newspaper published at Kobe, Japan, has printed a further report (issue of July 18) on the Sino-Korean situation which gives a further insight into the fundamental causes behind the recent clashes of Chinese and Koreans in Manchuria and the resulting massacres of Chinese residents of the Korean peninsula. Earlier reports from The Chronicle pertaining to the same complications appeared in The Review on July 18 and 25).

"JAPAN's reply to the Chinese protest regarding the murder of Chinese citizens in Korea refers to disturbances that took place in Korea in 1926 as a result of pressIre put upon Koreans in Manchuria. If the subject is to be treated historically, it is necessary to go back much further than that. In the days when Korea was a kingdom, there was a certain amount of emigration into Chientao: some times, in all probability, the reason for emigration was a desire to escape from misgovernment. It had been going on long enough for the Koreans to regard Chientao if not exactly as a land of promise, at least as a place where they could make a fresh start. The land was not very inviting, but there was plenty of it; and, when a Korean crossed the border he took it for granted that he came under the Chinese law. The common people in those days were subject to the local laws and it did not matter very much where they were born. Much less than a century ago a Japanese who left his country left its protection, and, in fact, dared not come back. The movement towards Chientao increased during the troubled days that preceded the annexation. The remnants of the Righteous Army fled over the border and, when the annexation became an accomplished fact, Koreans migrated in great numbers, often suffering terribly on the trek and labouring desperately to keep body and soul together in the new country. But by this time the conception of nationality had become much more precisely defined. Japan demanded the right to establish consulates wherever there was a considerable number of Koreans, in order to protect her subjects, and protested vigorously against all naturalisation, whether formal or informal. The Koreans were Japanese, and Japanese they had to stay.

"The Japanese view has to be taken into consideration. Japan had succeeded China as Korea's suzerain, and found her position rather worsened than bettered. The result of direct contact with Russia was that war resulted with that country, notwithstanding such drastic measures to prevent Russo-Korean intrigue as the murder of the Queen of Korea, organized by Viscount Miura. Though victory in the war dissipated the fears of Russian encroachment, Russia was still a great military Power, and there were reasonable fears that intrigue might continue. In Japan eyes this justified the annexation. But the first result of the annexation was that Japan found herself with a large number of hostile subjects living over her

new border. One would have supposed that the best thing to do would be to regard them as Chinese, and to put the onus of keeping order among them on the Chinese authorities. The less wise course was taken, however, of refusing to allow them to become Chinese, and of setting Japanese consuls in authority over them. It came to a point where the Japanese police in Chientao were much more in evidence than the Chinese, and took full control on market days in the country towns. It was the arrest of some Koreans by these police that caused the trouble in Hunchun in 1920. The Chinese authorities protested that the men arrested were naturalised Chinese, but the Japanese consul denied the validity of the naturalisation. A Korean mob attacked the Japanese consulate at Hunchun and burnt it, and a number of Japanese were killed in the affray. On this occasion, as at the time of the "Mansei processions" eighteen months before, there was very prompt military intervention, and, according to the Chinese Governor's report, there were four thousand dead and a thousand Korean houses destroyed. Admiral Saito agreed that some sternness was necessary, but he criticised the military method severely.

"The disturbances of 1919 had resulted in further migrations into Chientao, and the temper of the emigrants had, no doubt, contributed to the outbreak of 1920. This outbreak, which showed that Chientao was, to all intents and purposes, part of Japan, resulted in a further emigration deeper into Manchuria. It was also the beginning of the "persecution." The Chinese regarded this penetration by Korean cultivators as a part of Japan's policy, and the Koreans were looked upon as the harbingers of consuls, police, and soldiers. Willingness to lease land to Koreans vanished, especially when it became obvious that these could not be treated as Chinese, while it was also feared that they might be merely agents for Japanese, to whom the Chinese were determined not to lease land, in spite of the permission granted to them in the treaty of 1915 to do so. Of course, there were exceptions to the rule, and the large holding leased by Koreans at Wanpaoshan was a very notable one. This is so large a deal that the suspicion is inevitable that there was some Japanese capital behind it and that Chinese officials were duly softened. There must have been some pretty big men involved in a transaction that included permission to dig a large trench miles long for irrigation purposes. Such a plan must be a valuable contribution to the agricultural development of the country, and it yet remains to be explained how it came about that the local Chinese suspicions finally culminated in the partial destruction of the work done. It may have been merely the suspicion of ignorant farmers that their interests would be imperilled —suspicious such as frequently cause trouble in Japan when any major works are in progress in the neighbourhood—or there may have been some political hostility to this display of Japanese penetration. It was unfortunate that the Chinese authorities did not give adequate protection to the farmers. On the other hand, the Chinese have all behaved with admirable restraint since the tragedy in Pyongyang. Japanese complain about an outcry in the Chinese Press; but this has certainly not been more in excess of what the facts warranted than was the outcry in the Japanese Press about the doings in Wanpaoshan. It is singular that the Japanese Press should require a much higher standard of exactitude in the Chinese newspapers than it practises in its own.

"It was unfortunate that this all took place of a time there was no Governor-General present in Seoul, General Ugaki not having yet gone to his post. It is not impossible that it was owing to this that adequate measures were not taken to prevent the disturbance. Under the former military Governors-General troops were on the spot with exceeding promptitude, and even under Admiral Saito's much milder regime there was no delay in dispatching troops into Chinese territory and dealing very severely with an outbreak. No doubt one of the reasons for having a high naval or military officer as Governor-General is that these men are more accustomed to responsibility and more ready to act decisively. A civilian or a man who is only acting for a superior is very reluctant to handle such a situation with the firmness that it requires. But, whatever may be the excuses available, it remains unfortunately true that on occasions when Japanese have been even in fancied danger adequate protection has not been lacking, while, when it was a case of Chinese, there were only a number of police bruises to record against a much larger number of dead Chinese. The Japanese. Government has, fortunately, done the right thing in expressing regret and offering compensation. It is reported that the compensation has been declined. Perhaps it was considered insufficient. It is certainly very small compared with that paid for the three hawkers of Nanking who lost their lives at the hands of General Chang Hsun's troops. General Ugaki has now arrived in Seoul and has announced a policy which says nothing about little children loving one another. The semi-official organ in Seoul describes him as stern and fatherly, apparently finding much comfort in the sternness. The Chinese Government however, is said to have pointed out that a part of the settlement must include the withdrawal from the Koreans of the special favours that they have enjoyed in Manchuria, since these are in excess of treaty right, and, so far from bringing about good feeling have only given rise to trouble. It is an argument that the Japanese authorities will find some difficulty in answering, and it makes the complaints about the persecution of Koreans look rather foolish."

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MOTIVE FOR EUGENE CHEN'S TRIP TO JAPAN

While the Canton "National Government" has issued no official statement regarding the purpose of Eugene Chen's trip to Japan, it now seems fairly well substantiated that the motive of various Kuomintang officials in South China in dispatching the Canton "Foreign Minister" to Japan was for the purpose of obtaining Japanese recognition of the Canton rebel government. Reports from Canton dealing with the political situation in the South which appear elsewhere in this issue, indicate that certain Kuomintang elements in Canton, particularly those affiliated with the so-called Left Wing faction which is headed by Wang Ching-wei, were directly responsible for the dispatching of Eugene Chen to Japan

on a mission of "high diplomatic importance." The immediate incentive that caused Canton to take this action at this particular time was the Sino-Korean crisis in South Manchuria which Canton officialdom thought would be sufficiently serious to force the withdrawal of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops from North China, thus giving Gen. Shih Yu-shan and other rebellious militarists in the North an opportunity for starting a drive against the Central Government. That these statements are not based on more speculation is proved by certain incidents in Canton immediately preceding and following Eugene Chen's secret departure for Japan during the week of July 19. In the first place the Canton "Council" after a long discussion of the recent Sino-Korea crisis, voted not to take any action detrimental to Japan and at the same time instructed the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Canton not to participate in any anti-Japanese boycott that might be started in the Yangtsze Valley or North China. This action was taken despite the fact that the Cantonese labor unions had made strong representations favoring a boycott. Another development of some significance was the decision of the Canton "National Government" to employ a high Japanese "political" adviser, the post being offered to the Japanese Consul-General at Canton. Reports which have appeared in the Japanese newspapers since Mr. Chen's arrival in Tokyo have indicated that Mr. Chen's real purpose in going to Japan was to arrange for the employment of a number of Japanese military officers to serve in an advisory capacity to the Canton and Kwangsi militarists in the contemplated drive into Kiangsi and Hunan provinces. The Japanese authorities were reported to have refused Mr. Chen's request. This action was taken after the massacre of Chinese residents of Korea. Of more significance, however, was an address delivered in Canton by Wang Ching-wei, well-known leader of the Kuomintang Left Wing faction wherein he stressed the importance of maintaining cordial relations with Japan, declaring that Japan had always been a "friend and sympathizer" of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Wang Ching-wei was also quoted as stating that the purpose in dispatching Eugene Chen to Japan was to enable Canton to make an "independent" investigation of the Sino-Korean Crisis. In addition to these developments at Canton, the *Centra Press*, a propaganda organ of the Canton "National Government," on July 21 published a bitter attack on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Central Government, alleging that Gen. Chiang "was exploiting the Sino-Japanese-Korean incident in order to unify the country against Japan, so that the Chinese people would forget Chiang's usurpation of power in the Kuomintang and Government . . . . Instead of protecting Chinese residing abroad, Chiang Kai-shek had taken advantage of such incidents to stir up the country and make himself a patriot." The report concluded with a charge that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had followed a similar policy in regard to the Tsinan incident in 1928 involving a clash between Chinese and Japanese soldiers incidental to the Japanese intervention in Shantung, and also in connection with the Soviet Russian invasion of Chinese territory in North Manchuria in 1929. That there appears to be grounds for suspecting Eugene Chen's activities in Japan has been indicated by the reactions of the Chinese Kuomintang branches in Japan. Upon landing in Japan a Kuomintang committee had to be restrained from breaking into Chen's cabin on the Japanese ship. When Chen first arrived in Tokyo he registered at the Grand Hotel under a Portugese name, "de Silva," and refused to be interviewed by the newspaper correspondents. He also refused to see a number of Chinese Kuomintang members who called on him. On July 24 when Chen was in Yokohama, the Japanese police surrounded the Kuomintang branch headquarters in that city as a result of reports that the Chinese in Japan were contemplating some drastic action against Chen.

CHINESE DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE POLICE

In addition to the demand of Dr. C. T. Wang on July 22 that the Japanese police and Koreans be withdrawn from the Wanpaoshan district and that the Korean land-lease be cancelled, the Kirin provincial government made a somewhat similar demand directly to the Japanese consular officials in Mukden on July 20, the Kirin demands being as follows:

1.—The Japanese police must withdraw from the vicinity of Wanpaoshan and evacuate all houses and camps occupied by them. All military works must be demolished.

2.—All contracts for leasing land to Koreons in areas where they do not reside to be cancelled. All works for daming up the river to be destroyed.

3.—The losses suffered by the Chinese farmers to be estimated and compensation given them by the Japanese and Koreaans.

4.—If Koreans in future want to lease land, all damages arising to be paid by the responsible party.

5.—Guarantees to be given that similar occurrences do not happen in future. If they do occur the Japanese Consul in Chanchun to see that there is adequate punishment meted out to those responsible.

According to a *Reuter* report from Mukden which was published in the Shanghai newspapers on July 26, Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, governor of Kirin province and acting head of the Manchurian administration, expressed the opinion that the Wanpaoshan incident would be adjusted through direct negotiations between the Kirin government and the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden. The negotiations on the Chinese side are being conducted by Tsung Yu of the Harbin foreign affairs bureau. Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang placed the chief blame for the complications at Wanpaoshan upon a Chinese "middle-man" or real-estate dealer who had violated the regulations against the leasing of land to foreigners (Koreans). As to the succeeding Korean outbursts resulting in the killing of a large number of Chinese residents by Korean mobs, Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang declared that the responsibility for these outbursts must be borne by the Japanese press which had spread false rumors alleging the massacre of Korean farmers by the Chinese in Manchuria and also alleging that Chinese troops were invading Korea.

A report from *The Review's* correspondent at Harbin on July 21 stated that the Korean incidents had aroused intense feeling throughout North Manchuria and that the recently-formed Kuomintang headquarters in Harbin had appointed a special committee for the purpose of investigating the Wanpaoshan incident and also had decided to broadcast reports throughout the country giving the Chinese version of the affair as well as Chinese property losses in Korea. The Harbin committee was composed of S. Y. Jowe, commissioner of education; Chang Teng-ho, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Li Feng-pao, vice-president of the Harbin Municipality, and Gen. Hang, head of the local military.

Chinese organizations at Shanghai and elsewhere in central and north China are continuing their agitations for a boycott of Japanese merchandise, but opinion appears to be divided as to the effectiveness of their action. There have been several seizures of Japanese merchandise, particularly cotton-goods, at Shanghai. One large case allegedly containing Japanese cotton-goods which was seized at the Shanghai (north) railwaay station was later found to contain opium and other narcotics.

Chinese flags at Shanghai were flown at half-mast on July 23 while a memorial service was held at the Chinese

Chamber of Commerce for the Chinese who were killed in the Korean riots.

The Central Political Council at Nanking on July 22 voted in favor of an appropriation of $1,000,000 as an emergency fund for the relief of the Chinese victims of the Korean outrages.

The *Kuomin* service in a report from Nanking on July 22 stated that Wang Yun-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan, who had made an official investigation of the situation in Korea had reported to Nanking that 95 Chinese had been killed and some $2,000,000 worth of property either destroyed or carried away by looters.

The so-called Shanghai "Anti-Japanese Association" on July 27 announced a set of rules governing the custody of Japanese merchandise seized in connection with the boycott of Japanese goods. The rules provided that any Japanese goods seized must be sent to a warehouse designated by the Association; that an inventory of such goods must be submitted to the Association; that no Japanese goods could be released from the warehouse without authorization; that all possible effort must be made to prevent individuals from taking advantage of the boycott for private profiteering as occurred in previous boycotts. The Association reported a long list of seizures of Japanese merchandise at the various railway stations and steamship jetties. Yu Ya-ching, leading Chinese merchant in Shanghai, was quoted as urging Chinese interests to take advantage of the boycott to promote the manufacture and sale of native products.

A further report by Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan who made a personal investigation of the situation in Korea, stated the opinion that more than 150 Chinese were killed; that only 95 bodies were recovered; that the property damage exceeded $2,000,000. He claimed that many Chinese were drowned in attempting to escape from the Korean mobs.

A Japanese *Rengo* report from Changchun on July 27 alleged that more than 80 Koreans who had been arrested by the Chinese authorities in the Wanpaoshan district are being held in prison at Kirin, the capital of Kirin province.

Chang Yueh, special Chinese foreign affairs deputy in Kirin, reported to Nanking on July 27 that the Japanese police in the Wanpaoshan district have not been removed and that the Japanese military is acting in a "very truculent manner" toward the Chinese authorities.

Chen Pu-lai of the publicity department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking on July 25 delivered an address calling attention to the direct connection between anti-Chinese outrages abroad and internal disorder in China. He declared that there was a direct connection between the rebellion of Shih Yu-shan in North China and the Korean outrages and urged the Chinese to compose their political differences so as to present a united front in foreign relations.

Attempt to Assassinate T. V. Soong—War Situation on Three Fronts

OF all the developments in the complicated Chinese political situation in recent months the most sensational was the attempt on July 23 to assassinate T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Central Government. The attempt to assassinate the Minister of Finance was made by gun-men, allegedly connected with the Canton Government, in the Shanghai (North) railway station shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning immediately after Mr. Soong had returned from the national capital at Nanking. Mr. Soong was accompanied by Yu-loo Tang, his private secretary and one or two other employes of the Finance Ministry and his body-guard. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, M. Shigemitsu, had also returned to Shanghai on the same train with Mr. Soong and was also walking through the station lobby when the gun-men opened fire on the Soong party using revolvers and hand-grenades. Yu-loo Tang, returned student from the United States, who was walking on Mr. Soong's left was struck by at least a half-dozen bullets and fell to the ground mortally wounded. Mr. Soong's escape from assasination was considered miraculous as the gun-men, numbering from four to seven, were posted on each side of the passageway and slightly abreast of the Soong party. According to a statement issued shortly after the incident, Mr. Soong said that the firing began as he was walking through the station lobby, his exact position being about fifteen feet from the main station exit. Simultaneously with the revolver shots two bombs were thrown. Mr. Soong apparently escaped by jumping behind a pillar. Soong's boyguard immediately opened fire but due to the smoke caused by the exploding bombs the assassins escaped and have not been located. Several other train passengers and two of Mr. Soong's bodyguards also were wounded. In the statement which Mr. Soong issued, he attributed the attempt on his life to gun-men sent to Shanghai from Canton. He said, "I have received repeated warnings that members of the so-called Canton 'Govvernment' would send their agents to take my life; but until now little did I reckon that they count among their other accomplishments the gentle art of assasination."

T. V. Soong, National Finance Minister, whom gun-men, allegedly sent from Canton, attempted to assassinate on July 23 at the Shanghai North railway station.

Yu-loo Tang, who was killed by the assassins, was a well known newspaperman in Shanghai. Following his return from the United States where he studied at both Harvard and Yale, Mr. Tang had been employed on various Shanghai newspapers until about a year ago when he joined the Ministry of Finance as private secretary to the Minister. Although Mr. Soong was positive the assasins' bullets and bombs were intended for him, reports also were current that the gun-men were really intending to kill Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Charge d'Affairs, as a result of the tension in Chinese circles over the Korean incidents. Mr. Shigemitsu, at the time of the firing, was walking about ten feet ahead of the Soong party, hence managed to reach his motor car and drive away without being struck. Mr.

Shigemitsu however, issued a statement indicating his belief that Mr. Soong rather than himself was the object of the attack. The killing of Yu-loo Tang, unexpected victim of the assassins caused universal condemnation in the Sino-foreign community at Shanghai where Tang was widely known. The funeral services held in Shanghai on July 25 was attended by a large number of Chinese and foreign friends, the service being conducted by George Fitch, secretary of the foreign Y. M. C. A.; Yang Chien, assistant director of the National Research Institute, and Wu Tze-hui, prominent member of the Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee at Nanking. Mr. Tang is survived by his mother, a sister and brother, and his wife to whom he had been married two month ago. Mrs. Tang is a niece of the late Tan Yen-kai, also a prominent figure in the National Government, who died last year. The shock caused by the attempted assasination of T. V. Soong, apparently was also the indirect cause of the death of Mr. Soong's mother, Mrs. K. T. Soong, who was seriously ill at Tsingtao. According to reports, Mrs. Soong immediately suffered a relapse following receipt of the news of the attempt assassination of her son and died only a few hours after her son's escape from the Cantonese gun-men. Mr. Soong and and other members of his family proceeded to Tsingtao where funeral services were held on July 28. Mrs. Soong, who was a well known Chinese Christian woman was the head of the famous Soong family which has taken such a prominent part in Chinese revolutionary and nationalist politics in recent years. She is survived by three sons, T. L. Soong, T. N. Soong and T. V. Soong, the last named being Minister of Finance at Nanking, and three daughters who are Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Kuomintang and first provisional president of the Republic; Mrs. H. H. Kung, wife of the Minister of Industry, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the head of the Central Government at Nanking. Mrs. Soong was well known as a philanthropist and patron of missions and Chinese Christian churches. Messages of condolence were received by the family from all parts of China and abroad. The casket containing Mrs. Soong's body was conveyed to Shanghai for burial on a gunboat dispatched to Tsingtao for the purpose.

Yu-loo Tang, Chinese newspaperman and Secretary to T. V. Soong, who was struck and killed by the bullets which were intended for the Finance Minister. Mr. Tang was a former student of Harvard and Yale Universities.

Although there also were rumors in circulation in Shanghai that the gun-men who made the attempt on Mr. Soong's life were connected with the local opium-ring which feared a curtailment of their activities at the hands of the National Government, the belief generally prevails that the attempt to murder the Finance Minister was intimately connected with the present crisis between Nanking and Canton—or, conceivably, the plot may have been hatched by the Communists as a means of breaking down the military-financial strength of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Suspicion, however, attaches more to Canton because of the bitter attacks which have been made on Mr. Soong and his brother-in-law, General Chiang Kai-shek by certain high officials of the so-called Canton movement. As the financial strength of the Central Government more or less revolves around the figure of the present Finance Minister who has developed a greater genius for the organization of Chinese governmental finances than any other man since the first revolution, it is generally believed in Chinese political circles that certain political elements opposed to the present Nanking administration were responsible for the plot.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK REMAINS ON COMMUNIST FRONT

Despite the distractions and confusion caused by the attempted assassination of the Finance Minister, the Sino-Korean-Japanese crisis in Manchuria and the rebellion of Gen. Shih Yu-shan, the Kuominchun militarist in the North, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek announced his determination (July 26) to remain on the Communist front until the red-bandit menace had been completely crushed. In a telegram from Nanchang, Gen. Chiang declared that of the three menaces to the Central Government (Canton and Shih Yu-shan revolts and red-banditry), he considered the Communist menace the worst and intended to continue the campaign in the hope of defeating the reds before turning his attention to other matters. He stated that the Government forces had captured Tungku, the principal Communist stronghold on July 25 and as a result the main red-force had been reduced to about 10,000, the remainder fleeing in the direction of Weichang and Tingchow near the Fukien-Kiangsi border. As a matter of fact reports from Canton appearing further on in these columns indicate that the Communists are retreating rapidly into Kwangtung province. The city of Chaochowfu, located to the north of Swatow has been occupied by the reds and further reports indicate that large forces of Communists are invading the East River district of Kwangtung. Gen. Chiang's report stated that the Communists apparently are out of ammunition and are becoming demoralized. After occupying the red-capital at Tungku the Government troops burned the Soviet "Government" headquarters, including the so-called "Peasants and Workers" Bank which has been issuing paper currency bearing the pictures of Lenin and other Soviet Russian leaders. The two notorious red leaders Chu Te and Mao Tse-tung, who have been responsible for most of the depredations in Kiangsi province are now thought to be at Juichow, a small town in the mountains of southeastern Kiangsi. The Communist stronghold at Tungku was captured by the 19th Route Army composed

of Cantonese troops which is commanded by Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, the southern leader who has remained loyal to the Central Government. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, who is commander in-chief of the Government forces in Kiangsi reported on July 28 that his forces had defeated an army of red-outlaws numbering more than 50,000 and had captured some 20,000 prisoners with 13,000 rifles, 25 machine-guns, 16 trench-mortars and 3 field pieces. Gen. Ho expressed the hope that the backbone of the Communist menace in southern Kiangsi and Fukien provinces would be broken by Aug. 1. Gen. Ho Chengchun, Chairman of the Hupeh provincial government, who has been in Nanchang conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, has been instructed to co-operate with Gen. Ho Chien head of the Hunan provincial government in clearing up the remnants of the red outlaws along the Hupeh-Hunan borders. It was also stated that the Government troops in Fukien which are commanded by General Lu Hsing-pang and Liu Huting had driven most of the outlaws out of that province and back into southern Kiangsi. Of considerable significance showing a connection between the Communist activities in Kiangsi and the so-called Canton movement was the alleged discovery of documents in the Communist stronghold at Ningtu indicating that the Cantonese military leaders had been supplying ammunition to the red-gangs. One telegram discovered in the red-bandit headquarters at Ningtu, allegedly sent by a well-known Cantonese military commander urged the reds to hold out in Ningtu for two weeks in order to enable the Cantonese forces to invade Kiangsi province. Although it had been reported from Nanking that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek might return to to the Capital for a short visit, his report from Nanchang made no mention of this move.

Madame K. T. Soong, mother of the Soong family, who died of shock as a result of the attack on her son. Madame Soong was a well known Christian woman, patron of missions and Chinese Christian churches. She was in Tsingtao recuperating from a recent illness when she suffered a set-back and died on July 23 only a few hours following the attack on her son, the Minister of Finance.

CANTON DISPUTES CHIANG'S RED-VICTORIES

An almost exactly opposite story from that told by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's reports is provided in dispatches from Canton which quote various leaders to the effect that the Central Government's campaign against the reds has been a failure. The *North-China Daily News* (Shanghai) published a report from its Canton correspondent on July 25 quoting Eugene Chen as declaring that instead of losing strength the Communists had increased their forces from 10,000 to 80,000 and were now well equipped due to the capture of arms and munitions from the Government troops. The Canton "Foreign Minister" concluded his statement with the allegation that the Government troops in Kiangsi province were in the ridiculous position of a dog "chasing his tail" and that Canton was watching with considerable enjoyment the disintegration of Gen. Chiang's forces in Kiangsi province. In addition to the statement by Eugene Chen, which apparently was made before his departure for Tokyo for the purpose of obtaining Japanese support, the Canton *Central Press* bureau as well as the reports of the Canton Kuomintang propaganda bureau have all tended to minimize Gen. Chiang's victories over the Communists. One report stated that the red-bandits had eluded the Government forces and were invading northern Fukien and Chekiang provinces, while Wang Ching-wei, Leftist leader declared that the Communists would not attempt to enter Kwangtung province because Kiangsi province affords them a better base for their activities. A further report issued by the *Central Press* at Canton on July 22 alleged that Nanking's anti-red campaign had met with little success and that Gen. Chen Ming-shu was disgusted with the situation and was contemplating a return to Canton. Wang Ching-wei in a further interview denied the reports that Canton was cooperating with the red-bandits in Kiangsi and alleged the Nanking report to be a "frame-up" against Canton. Wang Ching-wei reiterated his previously expressed opinion that the only way to prevent the spread of Communism was through the adoption of his plan for inaugurating the so-called district-autonomy system. He alleged that Communism was the direct result of Chiang Kai-shek's campaign for the establishment of a personal "dictatorship." However, the Canton leaders have not as yet indicated how they would cope with the Communists in Kiangsi province in the event of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's defeat.

GEN. SHIH YU-SHAN'S REVOLT IN THE NORTH

In Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's statement issued from Nanchang on July 26 he alleged that the Shih Yu-shan rebellion "was obviously designed to serve as a response to the red-bandit situation in the South and the threatened aggression of Japan in Manchuria." He declared that Shih Yu-shan had been "bought-over" by Canton for the modest sum of $500,000 (silver) and that there was an "intimate connection" between the major menaces to the country, the Canton and Shih Yu-shan revolts, the red menace in Kiangsi and the Korean outrages against the Chinese in Man-

churia. He said that foreign aggression could only be repelled after peace and tranquility had been achieved in China which would enable the country to unitedly repel foreign aggression.

The Shih Yu-shan rebellion, which apparently started during the second week in July when the Kuominchun forces began commandeering railway rolling stock and cut the Peiping-Hankow Railway in southern Hopei (Chihli) province, has now progressed to the point where the rebel forces are in occupation of Shihchiachwang, strategic point on the Peiping-Hankow line where the narrow-guage railway running into Shansi province joins the main line. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, commander of the forces in North China issued a statement on July 23 (*Peiping Leader*) to the effect that he had gradually withdrawn his forces in order to avoid a clash with the Kuominchun troops, and had evacuated Shihchiachwang on July 20. As a result the town had been looted by Shih Yu-shan's forces causing thousands of the citizens of flee to Peiping. Marshal Chang declared that if Shih Yu-shan's troops continued to advance it would be necessary to resist them by force. The same issue of the *Leader* stated that Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, garrison commander at Peiping and Tientsin had departed for Paotingfu where the Manchurian troops had established their headquarters. Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung stated that three divisions of Shih Yu-shan's troops were advancing on the town of Kao-I, apparently indicating Shih's intention of driving in a northeasterly drection with the object of cutting the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to the south of Tientsin. Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung claimed that the Kuominchun troops did not exceed 30,000 and that there was no need for anxiety in view of the presence in the Peiping-Tientsin distrct of five brigades of Manchurian troops. The reports in the Peiping paper indicated that Shih Yu-shan was acting alone and was not receiving the support of the Shansi forces, but a report by the *United Press* from Tokyo on July 28 quoted Japanese dispatches to the effect that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Shansi commander had departed from his refuge in the Japanese port of Dairen and was leading an advance of Shansi troops against Peiping from northern Shansi by way of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway. It was claimed that the advance of Shansi troops was being made in cooperation with the forces of Shih Yl-shan which were moving on Peiping from the south and southwest. A report by *Reuters* service which was published in Shanghai on July 28 quoted Chinese papers in Peiping to the effect that Nanking troops in Honan province, commanded by Gen. Liu Shih were advancing northward across the Yellow River with the object of attacking Shih Yu-shan's rear. The report stated further that the Manchurian troops had established a strong defense line from Wangtu to Machang and that heavy fighting was expected shortly. The town of Wangtu is about 20 miles to the south of Paotingfu. A *Kuomin* report from Nanking claimed that the Central Government's forces from Honan had established their headquarters at Changte in northern Honan and had already engaged the Kuominchun troops. This report claimed that Gen. Han Fu-chu, head of the Shantung provincial government, with 100,000 troops would be able to prevent an invasion of Shantung by Shih Yu-shan's forces. A dispatch in *The China Press* (Shanghai) from Peiping on July 28 stated that severe fighting between the Manchurian forces and Shih Yu-shan's troops had begun at the town of Singloh which is located about 30 miles to the north of Shihchiachwang on the Peiping-Hankow Railway. The Central Government on July 27 announced the receipt of various telegrams from commanders in the North expressing their loyalty, the commanders including Han Fu-chu in Shantung, Sun Tien-ying, former Kuominchun general in southern Shansi, Ma Hung-kwei, commander of the 15th Route army and others. Nanking claimed that it had the support of seven armies in the North including the troops of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang (Peiping), Hsu Yung-chang (Shansi), and Liu Chih in Honan. In addition the 2nd division of the Natonal Guards had been ordered to Honan. It was also claimed that various generals in Szechuen had pledged their loyalty to Nanking. Various reports by *Reuters* service from Peiping and Tientsin quoted Northern officials to the effect that the Shih Yu-shan revolt would be crushed shortly. However, a report in *The China Press* on July 27 indicated that Feng Yu-hsiang the "Christian General" was resuming his activities and there was a likelihood that other commanders formerly affiliated with the Kuominchun would rally to his standard. Gen. Han Fu-chu, ex-Kuominchun commander in Shantung has been appointed by Nanking as commander-in-chief of the main government forces against Shih Yu-shan. The Government report also claimed that the Manchurian forces have two squadrons of air-bombers consisting of twenty-eight planes which are doing effective service in bombing the rebel troops. Various reports from Nanking early in the week claimed that Gen. Sun Tien-ying, ex-Kuominchun commander in southern Shansi province was loyally supporting the Central Government despite the allegations from Canton to the contrary. Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang on July 25 made a joint offer of $20,000 cash for the head of the rebel Shih Yu-shan. Further cash rewards ranging from $20 upward were offered to soldiers serving under Gen. Shih who would surrender to the Government with or without their arms, a plan of campaign which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek found effective in the civil war along the Yellow River in Honan last year. The Government also issued a mandate on July 25 dismissing Shih Yu-shan from his post, the mandate declaring that Shih is by nature "refractory and inconstant and of an incorrigible criminal bent." Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's animosities against Shih Yu-shan have been exacerbated by the fact that Shih is holding Marshal Chang's brother, Gen. Chang Hsueh-cheng a prisoner of war.

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COMMUNISTS BEGINNING TO INVADE KWANGTUNG

Hongkong, July 22 (11 P. M.)—It was reliably reported in Canton this morning that several high officials of the Government are departing on Saturday, July 25 for Wuchow, Kwangsi province for the purpose of participating in an important Kuomintang Party Conference. Those who will make the trip include Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Tang Sheng-chi, Li Tsung-jen, Chang Fa-kwei, Bei Tsung-chi, Li Ping-hsin, Yeh Chih and others.

Although the announced purpose of the Wuchow Conference will be to discuss the financial, military and general rehabilitation of Kwangsi province, it is generally believed here that the real object is make definite plans

for an invasion of Hunan province by the Kwangsi forces and the "Ironsides" about the first of August.

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Hongkong, July 22 (11 P. M.)—Canton officialdom professed to receive with greatest surprise the news of Eugene Chen's arrival at Nagasaki, Japan today. While high Canton officials maintain reticence on the subject of Mr. Chen's mission to Japan and are keeping the purpose of his trip a dark secret, it is now generally known that Tsou Lu, leader of the so-called Western Hills Faction in the Kuomintang, and certain other Cantonese leaders have been strongly suggesting the establishment of close and cordial relations with Japan, with the ultimate object of inducing Japan to recognize the beliggerent status of Canton. Also there are reports that Canton has been trying for a considerable period to place large orders for arms and munitions in Japan. Tsou Lu and other Cantonese leaders were responsible for inducing the Canton "National Government" to invite a so-called Japanese "adviser" to join the services of Canton. The Japanese adviser will receive a salary of $2,000 monthly. Although the Hongkong newspapers announced that the Japanese Consul at Canton might resign his post in order to accept the advisory post with the Canton Government, this report was authoritatively denied today. The date of the arrival of the Japanese adviser was not stated.

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Hongkong, July 23, (8 P. M.)—According to reliable reports from foreign sources, Communist-bandits defeated by the Central Government's forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi province and Fukien have retreated into Kwangtung province and have occupied the town of Chaochowfu near Swatow. It is also reported that large forces of Communist troops have retreated into East River district of Kwangtung. Conditions in Swatow are seriously disturbed where serious apprehension exists due to the fear of a general Communist invasion. Recently the Canton Government withdrew most of its forces from the East River leaving this district poorly garrisoned.

As Chaochowfu is the commercial center for the port of Swatow, the authorities in the latter city have sent frantic telegrams to Canton requesting reinforcements. Canton has also received further messages telling of the accentuation of Communist disturbances in southern and western Fukien where it is reported 20,000 Red-bandits have appeared in the districts some fifteen miles from Shanchung, following the retreat of Chang Chen's 49th Division from Lungyenchow and Yungting in the direction of Changchow. It is understood that the Fukien Communist gangs are directed by Russian-inspired Chinese intellectuals whose object is transfer their base into the East River district of Kwangsung. The report claims that approximately 15,000 people were massacred at Yungyenchow and Yungting.

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Hongkong, July 24 (9 P. M.)—As a result of the Communist occupation of Chaochow, located a few miles north of Swatow, the British naval authorities today dispatched the destrover Bridgwater to Swatow. It was announced that after observing the situation at Swatow and in eastern Kwangtung for a time the Bridgwater will proceed northward to Shanghai.

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Hongkong, July 24 (9 P. M.)—The Canton "National Government" has finally decided to ignore the recommendation of Tang Shao-yi that the special restaurant tax be abolished. In view of the fact that the tax brings in approximately $1,000,000 annually, it was decided that the money was too greatly needed for war purposes to warrant the abolition of the tax. Tang Shao-yi's petition stated that the tax was an unnecessary burden and tended to make the government unpopular with the masses.

In view of the financial stringency in Canton, payments of official salaries and subsidies for education have been postponed for the month of July.

The Government has sanctioned the appropriation of $500,000 monthly toward Gen. Chen Chi-tang's 1st Group Army, the intention being to immediately increase the strength of the army to twenty-three regiments.

It was announced today that Canton has dispatched Li Chang-ti to Shanghai for the purpose of interviewing Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, of the 19th Route Army, who is in a Shanghai hospital suffering from typhoid fever.

Sun Fo, former Minister of Railways at Nanking, who made a trip to Hongkong this week, has returned to Canton. The purpose of Sun Fo's trip to Hongkong was not stated.

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Hongkong, July 25 (8 P. M.)—As a direct result of the mobilization of the Kwangsi troops in the northern and eastern section of the province in preparation for the advance against the Central Government's forces in Hunan province, Communist troops have occupied the entire district in the vicinity of Tunglan in the western part of Kwangsi near the Yunnan border. According to reports received in Canton the Tunglan district was occupied practically without resistance from the provincial troops and after capturing the town the Communists engaged in an orgy of looting and massacre, the number killed being estimated at 17,000 while the number rendered homeless was estimated at 80,000. The property damage resulting from red-incendiarism was estimated at $4,000,000.

The Communist forces which occupied Chaochowfu, located a few miles to the north of Swatow, are still in control of the city, according to reports from Swatow today. The Canton Government has sent a number of airplanes to Swatow to assist the Kwangtung provincial troops in defending the city against an expected red attack.

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Hongkong, July 25 (8:30 P. M.)—Huge consignments of Japanese goods, including cotton cloth, have begun to arrive in Canton, the Japanese merchants apparently planning to dispose of the merchandise prior to the possible inauguration of an anti-Japanese boycott in South China. Although the Canton "National Government" Council voted not to participate in any anti-Japanese activities on account of the Korean incidents, and also prevented the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Canton from participating in the boycott, the Chinese merchants fear that the movement will spread to South China despite the efforts of the Government to prevent it.

Following the abatement of the floods along the Canton-Shuichow Railway, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has dispatched a large force of soldiers and laborers into the district for the purpose of reconstructing the trenches and fortifications that were destroyed by the floods.

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Hongkong, July 26 (5 P. M.)—A number of high officials of the Canton "National Government." including Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Tang Shen-chi, Chang Fa-kwei, Li Tsung-jen and others departed yesterday via the Canton-Samshui Railway for Wuchow where they will attend an important Kuomintang political conference which is scheduled to be held immediately upon their arrival. Kwangsi officials who will participate in the Conference include Generals Huang Shao-hsiung and Bei Tsung-chi, who are already in Wuchow. It is generally thought in Canton that the Kuomintang Conference in Wuchow will be followed shortly by the long discussed Kwangsi-Ironside drive into Hunan province.

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Hongkong, July 26 (5:30 P. M.)—According to a report from Canton this morning more than 7,000 Communists have arrived in the East River district from southern Kiangsi and Fukien, whence they have fled on account of the drive of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Due to serious apprehension which exists in the Meihsien and Pingyuen districts as a result of the Communist invasion, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has dispatched three regiments of troops to Hoifung, located to the southeast of Swatow, for the purpose of checking the reds.

In addition to the communist invasion of the East River district of Kwangtung province, there has been a serious Communist uprising at Manlinghsien in southern Kwangtung, where the city of Manlinghsien and other towns and villages in the district are being attacked. The local magistrates in the district have sent urgent telegrams to Canton for reinforcements.

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Hongkong, July 27 (7 P. M.)—The Canton Government suddenly enforced martial law throughout the district yesterday due to the desertion of considerable number of troops that had been detailed to the Canton-Kowloon railway station to await entrainment. Some of the troops were later arrested, but others succeeded in making their escape. Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Canton military immediately dispatched a large force of loyal troops to the Canton-Kowloon station and hundreds of civilian passengers were prevented from

(*Continued on page 362*)

Eye-Witness Account and Analysis of Wanpaoshan Incident

BY SOLON S. C. YANG

WANPAOSHAN is a small village situated aboul 60 li, or approximately 20 miles, northeast of Changchun and 18 li west of Mishatze, a station on the C.E.R. Itung river surrounds it on the south, west and north sides. There are some 30 shops, 2,000 residents, mostly farmers, in this village. A postal agency was established there early in 1915. The Wanpaoshan-Changchun courier line runs through Siaoholung with a total length of 100 li, one courier carrying mails once every three days.

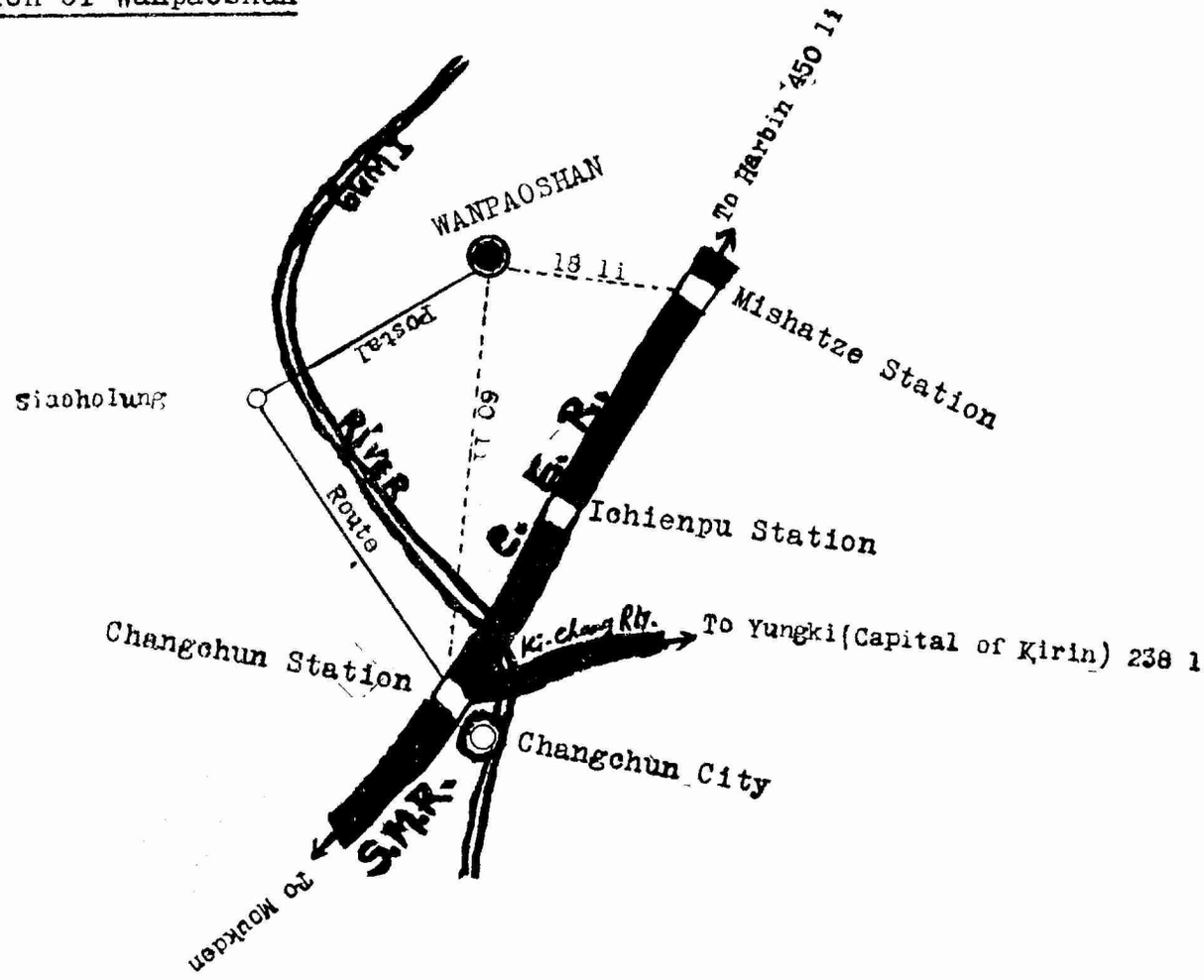
The incident which occurred on July 2 at Maokiasokow (50 li from Changchun city) is within the jurisdiction of Changchun third police station. It was primarily fomented by the Japanese with the special purpose of instigating disturbances. It started with a controversy between the Chinese and Korean farmers over the question of digging a canal for drawing water from Itung river for irrigation purposes without first getting the consent of the Chinese landowners of the district, nor obtaining official sanction from the Chinese local authorities. At first, 207 Chinese farmers of Maokiasokow district protested to their controlling authorities that 288 (130 mates and 58 females) Koreans had come to dig a canal 20 li long (7 miles), 8 feet deep and 15 feet wide under Japanese direction, whereby more than 2,000 mou (about 333 acres) of cultivated lands were destroyed and 40,000 mow (6,700 acres) of arable lands were put in danger from inundation. Unfortunately, the Changchun Magistrate Ma Tsung-yuan did not take any immediate steps in response to the farmers' appeal. In order to defend their interests, on July 1 about 700 Chinese farmers, working in groups filled up the irrigation ditch and destroyed the dam with their agricultural implements.

"Bring with You 1,000 Coffins"

On returning to the village, these farmers were questioned by the Japanese police, "Will you dare to come here again to-morrow?" "Certainly will!" replied Chu Hsiang-lou, representative of the farmers. "How many, then?," said the Japanese police, "700 for to-day and 1,000 for to-morrow!," replied the representative. "Our imperial government will despatch many soldiers with machine guns, cannons and airplanes", the Japanese police threatened. "Just bring with you 1,000 coffins then! We will not let each of you live any longer if you come here to-morrow!"

The same night, the Japanese police sent courier pigeons to their consul at Changchun asking for help. Consequently, 30 armed Japanese military gendarmes arrived at Wanpaoshan early next morning (July 2). They took stations along the ditch. About 10 o'clock, the United Villagers Corps also arrived on the scene. The Chief of the Japanese military gendarmes then commanded his men to prevent these farmers from marching further onward and ordered the arrest the representatives of the corps. Without hesitation, two representatives, named Sun Yung-ching and Chu Hsiang-lou, came out and warned the Japanese soldiers that "to protect our own land, we have pledged ourselves to restore our right of property. Unless you evacuate from this Chinese soil, we will not stop, whatever the sacrifice." On hearing this, the Japanese

Sketch Map Showing Situation of Wanpaoshan



The above sketch map shows the location of Wanpaoshan, where the incident occurred between Korean and Chinese farmers at the beginning of July. The Itung river, from which the water for irrigation is drawn, is also shown.

chief gendarme bound the said two representatives, but the farmers rushed forward and rescued them. At this moment, the Japanese gendarmes opened fire (38 shots) towards the farmers who afterwards ran back to the village to bring their rifles, while a few others got into a certain farmer's house to watch the Japanese action with the intention, if the Japanese stopped shooting, that they would not return the fire. Unfortunately, the Japanese continued firing, which made the farmers unable to keep further silence; thus a skirmish eventuated. For about an hour, when the chief of the Chinese police station came to the scene the farmers went back to the village. There were no casualities on the Japanese side.

This is a true account of the incident which happened on July 2 as reported by the special correspondent of the leading Chinese daily, who was specially sent to the place for investigation. The Japanese report regarding the death of the Koreans, etc. is another piece of their professional propaganda work and is therefore groundless.

The Present State of Affairs

According to latest reports, Wanpaoshan has been surrounded by the Japanese military gendarmes. On July 3, there had been set up 3 tents for Japanese soldiers along the bank of the Itung river and on the same date, 72 armed Japanese policemen were despatched to Wanpaoshan. Cartloads of munitions were transported into the village during those days. The Chinese are now prohibitted from entering the place. The refilled ditch has been converted into a trench and along the lower front mines and dynamite bombs have been installed. A part of the villagers, especially women, has been removed outside.

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Shidehara ordered Morishima, Japanese acting consul general at Moukden, to lodge a strong protest with General Chang Tsa-hsiang and expressed in his instruction that "it will be obliged to resort to whatever timely measures the government thinks fit, in order to protect Japanese residents in Manchuria if the Chinese authorities set the Japanese warnings at defiance" and that "the (Japanese) government is determined to secure an understanding and remedial measures regarding the reconstruction of irrigation works of the Koreans in Wanpaoshan district and the peaceful settlement of the Koreans in Manchuria." (*Rengo* despatch from Tokyo on July 3).

A Kirin telegram of July 9 stated that the case would be dealt with by the local authorities instead of transferring it to the Nanking Ministry and that the Japanese would bring four demands in connection with the incident: Compensation to Korean farmers for their material losses involved in labor and plantation of rice, etc; compensation for Korean incidental losses resulting from the break of lease; permission for free settlement of Korean farmers at Wanpaoshan, and reservation of the Korean right of renting farms at Wanpaoshan pending further agreement through legal procedure.

Wanpaoshan villagers have also organized a Self-defence League with the object of fighting for national integrity.

The Echo in Harbin

As a result of the Japanese propaganda regarding the Wanpaoshan incident, the antagonism of Koreans in Chosen has been stirred up against the Chinese in Harbin. The Korean Christian Association at Harbin first sent an urgent telegram to their fellow countrymen at home to stop any anti-Chinese movement and advise them not to be utilized by the Japanese imperialists. According to the local press of July 14, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Harbin Municipality has also declared their support in this case and the Peoples' Association has been organized and a manifesto issued.

Resolutions Passed by Extraordinary Mass Meeting at Harbin

Early July 14 afternoon, an extraordinary mass meeting was held under the direction of the Harbin Kuomintang Party leaders. More tham 30 organizations were present. In the course of a few hours' warm discussion, the following resolutions were passed:

1. Special campaign to be organized to raise definite funds for financing delegates to Chosen to investigate the truth of the outrage and to console Chinese victims.

2. Circular telegram to be despatched to urge the government to lodge strong protest against Japan; and

3. Special investigator be sent to Wanpaoshan.

Four other resolutions were also passed;—(1) Enforcement of economic severance with Japan, (2) promotion of national physical education, (3) reprimand of the notorious local officials and (4) establishment of a permanent organ to deal with Sino-Japanese affairs.

The local Party also sent telegrams on July 14 urging the government to make a strong protest to Japan. The telegram advocates three demands for the Chosen outrage: (1) Suppression of Anti-Chinese riots, (2) punishment of the rioters, and (3) reprimand of the responsible officials; and seven demands for the Wanpaoshan incident, (1) Immediate cessation of digging ditches by Japanese, (2) the evacuation of Japanese soldiers and armed policemen from Wanpaoshan, (3) the restoration of the lands to their *status quo ante*, (4) the reprimand of the Japanese consul at Changchun who is also to express regret before Chinese, (5) consolation to the Chinese causualties, (6) compensation for the losses sustained by the Chinese farmers, and (7) a guaranty against the recurrence of such incidents:

In this connection an *Asiatic* News Agency despatch from Peiping dated July 12 stated:

> "The Koreans under the instigation and encouragement of the Japanese have started all kinds of unlawful actions against the Chinese in Fuyu, Nungan, Suihwa and other places along the Tao-Hai Railway and the Sungari and Amur Rivers. Like the Wanpaoshan incident, the Korean farmers have dug long ditches and built dykes in the rice fields belonging to native farmers, besides flatly refusing to pay their rent due. They attacked the villages and raided private houses."

The Legal Aspect of the Incident

In considering the legal aspect of the incident, one must trace back to the original leases for 500 hsiang, approximately 830 acres, of land concluded between 12 landowners (Siao Han-lin, Chang Hung-pin, Meng Chiao-ho, etc.) and Hou Yung-te, manager of Changchun Land Cultivation Co. and the other one between Hou Yung-te and nine Korean farmers (Li Seng-shun, etc.). According to the documents exchanged between the Changchun magistracy and the Public Safety Bureau, the leases had not yet been officially sanctioned by the Changchun magistrate. This is the first point. The Japanese-directed Koreans had no right to dig the irrigation ditch; secondly, the land privately leased by the Koreans with Japanese capital from Hou Yung-te is situated at Sansingpu within the jurisdiction of Changchun second Police station. Hence, even though such lease would hold good, Koreans would not be allowed to dig a ditch at Maokiasokow—a place under the jurisdiction of the third Police station about 10 li from the land under lease—without getting consent of the owners, who have nothing to do with the lease. Thirdly, the ditch would cause heavy damage to the farmland in the neighborhood, hence was prejudicial to the interests of the Chinese farmers and of Itun griver navigation.

The Text of Leases

The lease concluded on April 16 between the landowners and Hou Yung-te, manager of Changchun Land Cultivation Co. was for a period of ten years commencing from the spring of 1931 to autumn 1940, the contents of same being as follows:

1. The size of land under lease is 500 hsiang (1 hsiang equals. 1.66 acres). In case the size of land can not be ascertained when the landowner passes away, the land actually farmed shall be counted. Neither party shall dispute the acreage of land originally fixed.

2. The annual rent for the uncultivated land shall be 1.2 Chinese piculs of rice per hsiang; certain pieces of the cultivated land within the uncultivated field, if they are not divisible, shall be treated as rice farms subject to an annual rent of two piculs of rice per hsiang. No increase nor decrease of rent shall be allowed within five years.

3. In time of drought or flood, thereby effecting the antumn harvest, the payment of rent for the current year shall be deferred until the next year of good crop when the rent in arrear shall be paid to each landowner.

4. Although the rent may be readjusted after the first five years, the period of lease shall still be ten years, within which term the landowner shall not make another lease with any third party nor shall the tenant stop cultivation.

5. The passages and house plants of farmers shall be exempted from rent.

6. Government taxes and various official fees on the land shall be paid by both parties.

7. The landowners shall rent these lands to the Changchun Land Cultivation Co., managed by Hou Yung-te only.

上海會計師公會會員

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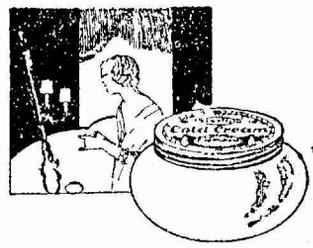

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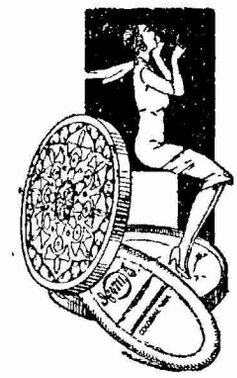

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8. Every one of the landowners, although he has the right to transfer ownership of his land, shall not withdraw his deeds individually and conclude a fresh lease with any other party before the expiry of the present lease.

9. The rice farms under contract shall be irrigated by means of drawing water from the Itung river. The place for the dam and ditches shall be counted in terms of hsiang, which is also liable to pay an annual rent of three piculs of rice per hsiang by the Changchun Land Cultivation Co., to each landowner, the period of which shall also be ten years.

Note—The land under the present lease is situated within the second police district while the ditch starts from Maokiasokow (the place where the incident occurred) of the third police district and cuts apart the cultivated lands of 41 farmers who have no concern with the lease obligation whatsoever.

10. The water shall be drawn out of the farms in autumn only in such a way that it will not be detrimental to others' cultivativation; otherwise, the Changchun Land Cultivation Co., shall be responsible for any subsequent controversies or incidents.

11. Changchun Land Cultivation Co. shall be responsible for the construction of bridges for dam or ditches across roads.

12. Reliable guarantees shall be provided by both parties against the strict adherence to the stipulations of the present lease.

13. The present lease shall be effective from the date of sanction of the Changchun magistrate; otherwise, it shall be regarded as null and void.

Terms of Lease to the Koreans

The terms of the lease concluded in April between Hou Yung-te and the Korean farmers are as follows:

1. Period of lease shall be ten years.

2. Size of land shall be measured in antumn according to the ratio of 24 kung equal 1 hsiang.

3. Rent shall be 2.3 piculs of rice per hsiang a year for the cultivated land and two piculs of rice for others.

4. The destruction of crops resultant from any catastrophe shall be regarded as a matter of fate by both parties.

5. Both parties shall make special agreements for the rent when the harvest is not totally destroyed due to minor calamity.

6. Plants for houses, etc. for public use shall be exempted from rent.

7. The total size of the land shall be primarily limited to 500 hsiang to be rented for a period of ten years; after the first five years, the increase or decrease of rent shall be readjusted.

8. The annual rent for the space occupied by the dam and ditch shall be three piculs of rice per hsiang.

9. Land tax, educational and public funds and cost for irrigation shall be equally defrayed by both parties.

10. The total size of the land shall be 500 hsiang After one year of cultivation, tenants shall be allowed to rent more lands. The manager (Changchun Land Cultivation Co.), shall collect rent according to the size the tenants sow in spring and harvest in autumn.

11. On expiry of the lease, the houses constructed by tenants shall be disposed of at the landowners' option. The dam and ditch shall then be controlled jointly by the manager and landowners.

12. Guarantors shall control the land in case the rent therefor is not paid on time or in case any embezzlement occurs.

13. Manager shall receive the rent and the landowners shall hold him responsible for the transportation.

14. In addition to the hsiang of rice farms, there are still a few hundred 500 hsiang of uncultivated lands which shall be rented to tenants next year at two piculs of rice per hsiang.

15. Other fields than those stipulated above shall be rented to the present tenants according to the terms as laid down in the Article 14.

(The foregoing leases were published in Chinese in *Kuo Chih Hsieh Pao* for July 8, 1931)

Koreans—the Vanguard for Japanese Colonization in Manchuria

Since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese government set up a definite plan to emigrate four million of her subjects to the Three Eastern Provinces within a period of 20 years in order that the internal problem of overpopulation and the food supply could be solved. But this plan has shown a complete failure for these reasons: (1) The Japanese are not adapted to the climate and living conditions here: (2) the standard of living of the Japanese farmers is higher than that of those in the Three Eastern Provinces. According to the investigation of S.M.R. the ratio is 70: 170. (3) The Chinese farmers in this region have greater endurance than the Japanese, and (4) the millions of Chinese immigrants from Shantung have put the Japanese farmers out of competition. For these principal reasons, the number of Japanese in the Northeastern provinces shows very little increase during the last 20 years. According to latest statistics quoted in Tung Pei Year Book for 1931 (p. 360), the figure for Japanese residents in the Northeastern Provinces is as follows: Liaoning, 1,985; Kirin, 311: Heilungkiang, 82; Jehol, 15; Special Area, 3,067; Leased Territory and S.M.R. zone, 238,589. Total: 244,049.

In this total number of 244,049 have been included about 45,000 of S.M.R. staff members, 35,000 government employees and 35,000 clerks in the employ of various Japanese banks and business concerns. The net number of the Japanese farmers living beyond the sphere of the Japanese influence is only 3,000 or so. Owing to this failure of populating the Three Eastern Provinces with her own people, the Japanese government hopes to accomplish the same object by the use of Korean "settlers". Baron Tanaka, ex-Premier, in his Positive Policy Plan under the section on "Encouragement and Protection of Korean Immigrants" declared:

"Both because of the freedom they (Koreans) enjoy in Manchuria due to the incompetent police system, and because of the richness of the country, there are now in the Three Eastern Provinces no less than 1,000,000 Koreans. The unlooked-for development is fortunate for our country indeed. From a military and economic standpoint, it has greatly strengthened our influence. From another standpoint, it gives new hope for the adminstration of Koreans. They will both be the vanguard for the colonization of virgin fields and furnish a link of contact with the Chinese people. On the one hand, we could utilise the naturalized Koreans to purchase land for rice cultivation. On the other, we could extend to them financial aid through the Co-operative Society, the S.M.R., etc. so that they may serve as the spearhead of our economic penetration....They are naturalized as Chinese only for temporary convenience. When their numbers reach two million and a half or more, they can be instigated to military activities whenever there is the necessity and under the pretence of suppressing the Koreans we could lend them aid. As not all the Koreans are naturalized Chinese, the world will not be able to tell whether it is the Chinese Koreans or the Japanese Koreans who create the trouble. We can always sell dog's meat with a sheep's head as signboard....If the Chinese should use Koreans to hamper us, then our opportunity of war against China is at hand".

Influence of Koreans in Three Eastern Provinces

According to Tung Pei Year Book for 1931; the latest figure of Korean residents in the Three Eastern Provinces is 587,959. C.E.R. Monthly for August, 1930 enumerated the progress in number of Koreans in Manchuria during 1925-1929 as follows:

Year	Settled in Liaoning District	Settled in Ki-Hei District		
1925	37,235	2,745	Total	39,980
1926	40,315	3,881	,,	44,196
1927	43,778	414,580	,,	458,358
1928	50,736	412,415	,,	463,151
1929	?	?	,,	560,091

The farms (in mou) under cultivation of Korean immigrants in Manchuria are 68,849. (Liaoning; 36,662, Kirin 27,465 and Heilungkiang 4,722 mou) in 1929, whereby 1,374,458 piculs of rice are grown every year, as shown in the following statistics:*

Year	Farms (in mou)	Rice yielded (in piculs)
1926	43,263	705,893
1927	57,216	1,173,735
1928	61,638	1,329,100
1929	63,849	1,374,458

Harbin, July 23, 1931.

*From C.E.R. Economic Monthly Vol. 6, No. 8, p. 114.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXIX

ACQUIRING A NEW LANGUAGE, CONT'D

"This answer, on the face of it, seems a reasonable one and a right one; it gives us the impression of being in accordance with the traditions and maxims of the pedagogic world, and with our experience, either as teachers or as learners. We think of our efforts (successful or unsuccessful) to learn shorthand, piano-playing, violin-playing, singing, chess, typewriting, dancing, drawing, painting, modelling, carpentering, and a host of similar subjects; we remember the intensive acts of analysis and synthesis, the efforts of attention, the strain of comprehending, the striving to retain; we remember the hours of solid labor, the exercises, the drills, the spade-work; we consider the period of time covered by these continuous efforts, and we realize the cost at which we have acquired our present proficiency.

"And yet there exists an art, we are told, in which every one of us has become proficient, an art in which every man, woman, and child throughout the world is a skilful adept, an art which has been acquired without any process resembling study, without lectures or lessons or textbooks or theory, without the exercise of our powers of conscious or critical reflection, or analysis, or synthesis, or generalization, without the giving of our conscious attention, without deliberate effort or striving,

"This art, we are told, requires no intelligence on the part of the one who is learning it; on the contrary, the least intelligent often prove to be among the most successful adepts, notably very young children, idiots, or barbarians of the lowest scale.

"This statement seems so strange on the fact of it, so paradoxical and so contrary to our preconceived notions concerning the acquiring of knowledge, that we immediately suspect some 'catch'; we are inclined to treat as a joker the one who has so gravely made the statement. The 'art' in question is probably something of an absurdly rudimentary character, something of such a simple nature that it neither admits of analysis or synthesis nor requires any form of logical or co-ordinated thought. But no, the art in question is one involving at least three distinct sciences, each of which is so complex and so vast that the learned world has not yet succeeded in unravelling it or in sounding its depths."

"Convinced by now that we are the object of some form of ingenious witticism, we ask: What, then, is this strange art in which the dunce excels, this art which requires of its adepts neither brains, industry, nor patience?

"The answer is: The art of using the spoken and every day form of any given language. Show me the child of three years of age, the madman or the savage, who is not an expert at it!

To be Continued in Lesson XXX.

CHARACTER STUDY

Character No. 141 (回²)
To turn back, a time, a turn, a revolution.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) RuËI (R.) Hui
This character will be found written 囘 and also 回. The 囘 is the most ancient form, but modern scribes still use it. It is supposed to represent an object that revolves around an axis. Hence the idea of revolving, of a revolution, to return, etc.

Character No. 142 (意⁴)
A thought, meaning, intention, idea or sentiment.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) i (R.) I
The upper part of the character 音 represents a sound, while the bottom part 心 the heart. A man's thoughts, ideas, and intentions are expressed thru the voice. The seat of the mind is considered to be the heart from where all thoughts arise.

Character No. 143 (思¹)
To think, reflect, to consider
Pronounced (I.P.S.) ɛz (R.) ssü
The upper part of the character represented the skull or cover of the brain. The lower part the heart, or seat of the mind. Hence the idea of the place where our thinking is done.

Character No. 144 (教¹⁻⁴)
To teach, doctrines, schools, religious sects.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) tzia (R.) chiao
The 子 child disciple receiving instructions from his 爻 master. The 攴 is joined to reinforce the master's influence over his pupil. Hence the idea of to teach. When pronounced in the fourth tone it refers to the doctrines taught, or to some religious sect.

Character No. 145 (員²)
An official, officers.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) yen (R.) yuan
Just why this character 員 representing a small shell, and used during the feudal days for money, should be used to represent an official is not clear. Perhaps due to the fact that the officials were as a rule wealthy and were noted for the number of shells they were able to gather together for their own use.

VOCABULARY LIST

407. 回家 — To return home.
408. 回去 — To return or go back.
408. 回心 — To repent, to reform, a change of heart.
410. 回國 — To return to one's country.
411. 回來 — To return.
412. 回來了 — Returned.
413. 意思 — Meaning, thoughts, intentions.
414. 意見 — An opinion, an idea.
415. 思念 — To consider, to think.
416. 教員 — A teacher.
417. 教學 — Instructor.
418. 教門 — A sect.
419. 教書 — To teach.
420. 教書的 — A teacher.
421. 回回教 — Mohammedanism.
422. 教外人 — Not a member.
423. 教我看 — In my opinion.
424. 教友 — A church member.
425. 學友 — A learner.
426. 學員 — A pupil.

SENTENCE WORK

303. 時候到了我們要回家 — The time has come for us to return home.
304. 先生回去不回去 — Are you returning or not?
305. 我不回去 — I am not going back.
306. 他要回國 — He wants to return home. (His home land).
307. 他回來不回來 — Will he return?
308. 我聽說他不回來 — I have heard he is not returning.
309. 你看他有甚麼意思 — What do you think his idea is?
310. 那個人的意思我不懂 — I don't understand that man's idea.
311. 他的教員好不好 — What kind of a teacher does he have.
312. 他很可以教書 — He is a good teacher.
313. 他是回回教麼 — Is he a Mohammedan?
314. 不是的但是他是一個學友 — No, but he is a learner.
315. 後來他做教友 — After a while he will become a member.
316. 現在我懂他的意思 — Now I understand his idea.
317. 好好再會再會 — Very well, good-bye.

READING LESSON IV

念　課

第四課　念中國書

我們念書的時候 也有一些法子 先要請一位教員到家裏頭來 教我們書 若是意思不懂 要問先生這是甚麼意思 聲音不懂 要問先生這是甚麼聲音 若是先生念的快 要請先生慢一點說 先生念的慢 要請先生快一點說 若是第一回聽不出來 就要請先生再說一回 天天這樣 回回這樣 就可以說很好的中國話了

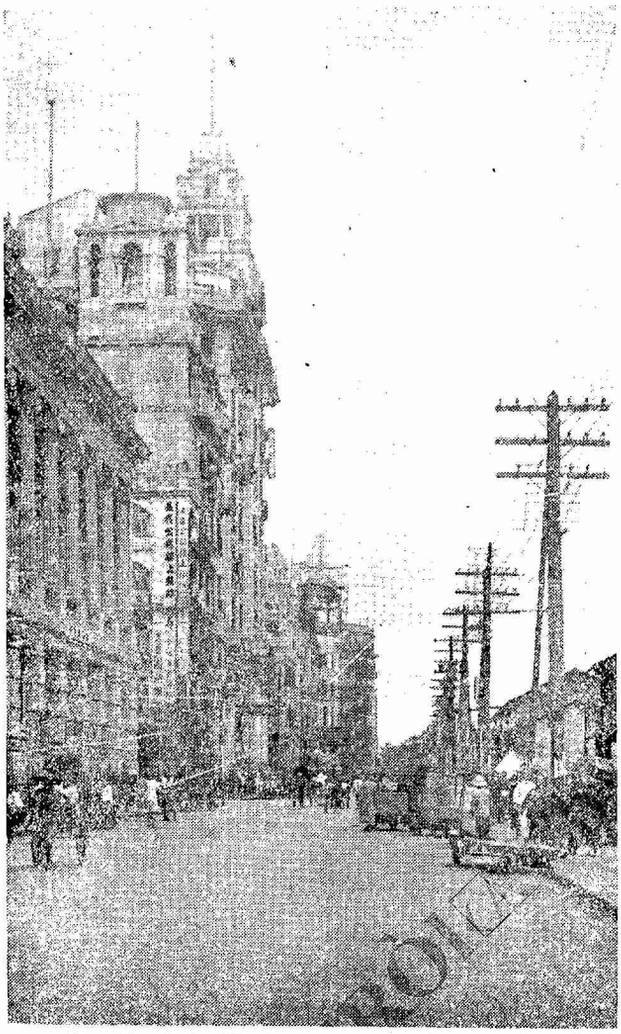
These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, at THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

Canton—Home of Rebels and Revolutions

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Reprinted from The New York Sun)

YOU come into the city, out of a fine morning mist, and behind you is Hongkong, and a night's enchanted trip up the moon-silvered Chu-kiang. Romantic with its unreefed junk sails athwart the low bordering



The Bund in Canton ... presents an outer shell of more solid masonry than you believed could be collected on one street in a Chinese city.

hills, it is a river like no other, gentle and exotic, beautiful as peace, and warm from the southland rice paddies, deep in the Kwangtung hinterland.

Chu-kiang to the Chinese, it is the River of Pearl to westerners. Over it, per mile of length, moves five times as much traffic as over any other stream in China. Besides the race of sampaners who are born, live and die upon it, the Chu-kiang supports a dozen steamship lines, ferry services, countless river junks and fishermen. It is historic, significantly so. Up its treacherously sand-barred channel the first Occidental ships felt their way into the realm of the Imperial Dragon, more than four centuries ago.

Stirring events have occurred in Canton since then. Here the Opium Wars of the middle-nineteenth century were fought. Here white men first wrested from Chinese their peculiar privileges of extraterritoriality. Here was brewed the savage distrust that still governs relations between China and the Occident. Here began the Nationalist Revolution that once gave promise of uniting all China.

Long years of contact with the west have greatly altered the facade Canton presents to the visitor. It is a modern port you enter today, the most impressive yet developed under purely Chinese administration. The Bund is lined with buildings of western style, some of them, it is true, beginning to sag a bit dangerously, unstable beneath heretofore unheard-of heights of six or seven stories. Despite these flaws, in contrast with the customary Chinese buildings teetering on warped wooden columns, Canton has an outer shell of more solid masonry than you believed could be collected on one street in China.

The Baggage Coolies at Canton

Your steamer sidles up to the Canton Bund. It misses by inches a score of cumbersome river craft, junks, barges and perhaps a motor boat or two. It sends a thousand sampans irritably scurrying from its berth along the stone quay. Gangways cover the distance to the shore, and the ship is at the mercy of an invading regiment of half-naked coolies, avid for luggage. Two of them—no, two dozen!—spy you, wavering in a half-open doorway, and all of them begin shouting at once for your meagre bag or two. A firm tone is needed, a commanding voice. You indicate the pair you want, but two others already have your things strapped to their yokes. Under your futile protests, they make off with them. Ah, well, so be it. Docilely you follow the victors through the customs shed.

Out in the harsh clamor of the street you are a little shocked with the strange noises, a little bewildered by this abrupt meeting with seething Asia. Over a million people dwell here. It is densely congested. This you rapidly realize, once you have been swept into the surge and swell of Canton's humanity. It floods unceasingly over the city's proud 44 miles of surfaced highways. It ebbs and trickles in and out of the uncounted labyrinth of ancient insect-breeding streets that have yet to know the blessing—or curse—of road-making reformers.

Canton is one of the few cities in the Orient that is charged with the feeling of metropolis. Unlike Nanking, Foochow, Mukden, even Hankow, where immense populations manage to be only villagers pretending at urbanism, Canton seems convincingly grown up. It may be because people talk so fast, in this incredible dialect. It may be because they have a city-bred restlessness about their ways, and often walk as if they were really going somewhere. Perhaps it is only because the rickshas move swifter, though less comfortably, on hard, air-less tires. Again it may be merely that a solitary laborer, digging a sewer in the street, will attract a circus crowd round him two minutes quicker than he could anywhere else but New York.

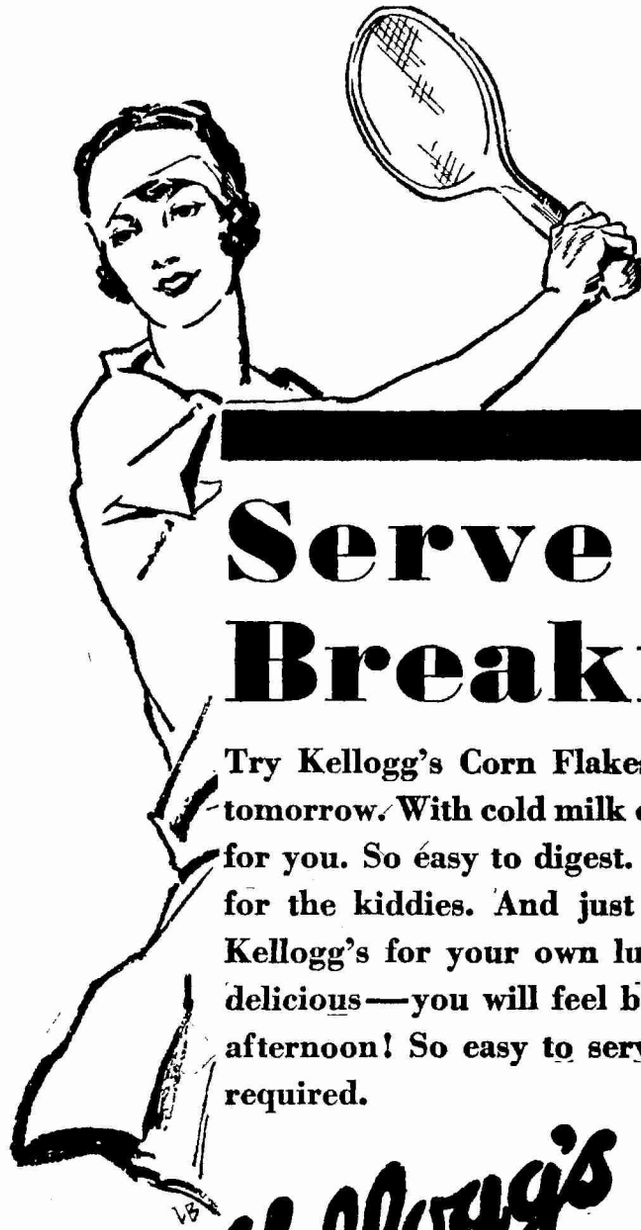
You see fewer ingenuous faces among the Cantonese. They look like the shrewd business men they are. But always, they bemoan hard times. Forever, they deplore taxes and governmental extravagances. God knows the poor fellows have suffered enough from both.

Cantonese Pay Heavily

Cantonese have borne a gargantuan burden of tax-abuse ever since Sun Yat-sen began experimenting with his economic and political theories here. For it was while the now semiapotheosized "Father of the Republic" was governor of Canton that impetus was given to the work of demolishing city walls, building roads, introducing street cars and motor busses, and developing modern water works, electric light plants and harbor facilities. Sun's plans, some of them, have been adhered to closely. The result, with reference to outer forms of modernism, is that Canton is perhaps a decade ahead of any other city of strictly Chinese mentorship.

For these improvements the Cantonese have paid dearly. Even under officials of integrity the strain would have been severe. The transformation of a medieval city 2,000 years old is not accomplished on pin money. But under the system of nepotism and corruption that has prevailed here during this period, the people have been the victims of extortion on a scale seldom precedented even in China. Merchants of less hardihood probably would have gone under, all of them, long before now. Years of practice have taught the Cantonese now to survive extraordinary adversities. Most of them are still considerably removed from pauperism.

Generalizing, the Cantonese seem to be better dressed than most northerners. Certainly they wash their clothes oftener, likewise their bodies, though they seem to pay no more attention to their children's unwiped noses nor their suppurating scalps. Silk is cheap and a not uncommon apparel among the more thrifty of the proletariat. It is a rare amah or household servant who does not boast at least one satin coat and a pair of flowery silken trousers. You notice that women here cling to those trousers, old-fashioned as they are, and that most of them have natural feet. In the north, the opposite is the case, Male gowns there became fashionable long before women decided against broken arches.



Serve for Breakfast

Try Kellogg's Corn Flakes for breakfast tomorrow. With cold milk or cream. Good for you. So easy to digest. Nothing better for the kiddies. And just try a bowl of Kellogg's for your own luncheon. Crisp, delicious—you will feel better the whole afternoon! So easy to serve. No cooking required.

More than 12,000,000 people delight in Kellogg's Corn Flakes every day. Serve to the whole family. Fine with fruits or sweetened with honey. Always oven-fresh in the red-and-green inner-sealed wax wrapped packet. Sold by all grocers.

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Cantonese femininity seems to prefer foreign cosmetics to the native rice powder and vegetable rouge. Regardless of which is used, the application is rather too generous. Those modest examples of the lyric, fragile beauty for which Canton's women and China were both once famous are seldom seen any more. Belles of this era, with their bobbed hair, high heels and garments sheer and tight, leave less to the truant imagination.

Cantonese Dislike Exercise

Shorter in stature than the lean long northerners, the Cantonese love their fleshpots. They also dislike exercise. This temperament accounts for the excessive number of expansive girths that are always bumping into you. Sometimes, in sunlit noons, when the shopkeepers wear nothing but satin trunks, they look like something from Chinese temples—fat, self-satisfied Buddhas, philosophically contemplating their navels.

A Cantonese peasant woman carries her young one in this fashion, but usually with a brightly colored scarf wrapped round the infant, like a hammock, and tied to the mother's shoulders—often while she works.

Canton, foreigners assure you, is not the picturesque place it was before Sun Yat-sen started the asphalt crusades. Most lately lamented of the byways liquidated by the new passion for pavements is Jade Street. Nothing is left of it but an ugly gash in a district bleeding with half-demolished buildings, through which the government is extending one of its so-called boulevards. Dealers in China's most exquisite stone, for the artistic carving of which the Cantonese have long been celebrated, are now scattered to all parts of the city.

Ivory, Lantern, Lacquer and Blackwood streets have met similar fates. With the dispersion of the ancient craftsmen from their time-stained workshops and stalls, the delights of a visit to Canton are fewer. No doubt the new highways are a source of great satisfaction to large-bellied officials in their motor cars, but they have sadly disrupted the old spirit of shopping. It is all very bewildering. There is no one to tell you what happened to Fat Sen's lacquer shop, or where Long On has moved his jade lapidaries, or whatever has become of Sing Lo, whose place used to be at the head of Embroidery Street.

Roving in Cantonese lanes, even with their perilous modern traffic, remains one of the memorable experiences of China travellers. It is like going through one endless bazaar. Every thoroughfare is an aisle between stacks of goods piled high and thick and wide to the gaze of passing man. Nothing stays on the shelves and often most of the store spills out on the sidewalk or, in its absence, the street. Few places boast the illusory lure of plate glass windows. When a merchant opens his shop he simply takes down his front wall. If he is on a cornor, he removes two walls, so that you see everything he owns, including his family sleeping in one end of his establishment.

Cantonese Cooks Are Skilful

Fruit stalls range for blocks, with their luscious tropic products glistening, satiny as dew, and at night tempting under flickering lantern light. There are pineapples, small, but sweeter than the well-advertised Hawaiian brands. There are hairy cocoanuts, yellow pears, citrony pomelos, and small bananas, golden, or highly prized Tonkinese variety, silky black. Nearly always there are great quantities of the perishable lichee, inexpensive and good here, which in the north are in a class with caviar. Papaya melons, royal and musky, are a staple food of the Cantonese, and lusty scarlet persimmons, fat and dripping sweetness, are cheap enough for coolies, who eat them on the spot. Most tender, most favored by epicures, is the starshaped *Yang-to*, the "foreign peach", with its winy flavor sealed in a waxy jacket and colored like early autumn leaves, too perfect to seem real.

From the number of restaurants and tea houses you see on every street you conclude that the Cantonese are well advanced in the art of eating. You are right. It is said that the Chinese race consumes 10,000,000 bushels of rice every 24 hours. You assert that fully one-half of it must be digested in Canton. Find five Cantonese sitting down and three of them will be maneuvering chop-sticks.

Civil wars may be fought in China over trifles such as the control of a province or two, but there is one point upon which belligerents are in perfect accord: that "within the four seas all are brothers"—if they are fed by Cantonese cooks. Their skill cannot be exaggerated. The west, with its numerous electrical appliances, has yet to produce anything to surpass the pigeon-egg soup, southern pressed duck, sharks' fins and the roasted rice birds that Cantonese cooks so cunningly prepare in mud ovens over which a foreigh chef would have serious difficulty frying an egg.

But frantic world tourists (Heaven forbid that you are one!), with theit eight hours in Canton, have little opportunity to humor a fondness for native food. They suffer their European meal at the Victoria, "only foreign hotel in Canton under direct foreign supervision," and "do" the city in motor cars whose chauffeurs have no regard for delicate stomachs.

Nowadays Canton has sprawled to such distances that even the unhurried visitor must submit to transportation in what the local residents fondly call "taxicabs." Most of them are hand-downs from private owners in the treaty ports and have seen their best years of service before they begin to jolt over Canton macadam. Their pilots are free-lancers, roaming buccaneers of the road, who follow you for blocks and invite you to risk your life with them at prices outrageous even in the depreciated silver twenty-cent pieces used in Canton. However, there are two or three more or less regular garages near Shameen, the foreign settlement, where you can get a fairly recent model of an American car for 40 Canton dollars a day—the equivalent, at present, of about 10 American dollars.

Mustering your courage, you hire one of these, instructing the driver to keep his eyes off the scenery and convey you down Taiping Malou. That is the main stem of Canton. As wide as Fifth Avenue, it resembles it in no other way. Over it you go through crowds that still prefer streets to sidewalks. Policemen, on every corner, somewhat timorously assume the responsibility of directing traffic.

Their efforts apparently are regarded with hostility by your chauffeur. Frequently he ignores their frantic gestures completely. He drives fast and in a straight line, swerves only after collision seems a certainty, and keeps his hand on the horn from the time you start till you arrive, a broken neurotic, at the end of your journey. By then you have decided that what Canton really needs is a klaxon that automatically goes on and off with the motor.

Barring accidents, in less than half an hour you are at the outskirts of the city in a region known as Yut Sau Shan. Here is Canton's newest and finest temple of hero-

worship, the Sun Yat-sen Memorial. High on a hill, the long obelisk, and just below it the octagonal meeting hall, with its curving purple roofs suggestive of the Temple of Heaven, are nearly completed. They are not yet open to the public, but you can wander over the gardened terraces that slope abruptly, picturesquely, Orientally down to the busy streets below.

Recently the city reached an arm out till now it is possible to attain the summit of Yut Sau Shan by car. On the same hill, and more interesting than the expensive buildings to Sun, is the Five-Storied Flowery Pagoda, ancient and unusual with its rectangular contour and gracefully receding roofs curling from red brick sides built three feet thick. It sits on a remnant of the old city wall. From its tower you can look out across a valley duned with thousands, perhaps a million, of upraised tombs, one of the largest graveyards in China. Formerly there were many temples in the vicinity. But those that were not confiscated by Sun Fo, to make room for his father's memorial, have now fallen into crumbling decay. They are less frequented than the new museum which has been installed in the Flowery Pagoda.

Moving beyond this park, you continue your drive till you reach Yut Saupek Lou, which eventually brings you to the westernized suburb of Tungshan. Some of the residences here remind you of home and green lawns you never see in China. There is, in fact, a group of bungalows and houses modelled after a style popular in southern California.

Many Europeans prefer the spaciousness of this district to confinement in the foreign concession, narrow isle of Shameen. Several hundred Germans have settled here and run the only "country club" in Canton, where large quantities of excellent draught beer are consumed. Some American instructors in nearby Lingnam (Christian) University have also developed a weakness for this excellent German pastime.

The "72 Heroes" Monument

But that is not the purpose of this pilgrimage; you have come out to visit the "72 Heroes Monument," secluded in an extensive grove of firs and cryptomeria, with here and there a magnolia blooming behind wide-armed ferns and barren date palms. It was built in honor of the exploit of "Dare to Die" Revolutionaries, whose attack on the Imperial Yamen in Canton was one of the first attempts to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty. Seventy-two of them, trapped in secret passageways of the Yamen, were captured and beheaded.

Until the recent construction of the Sun Ling, Sun Yat-sen's $3,000,000 mausoleum at Nanking, this was the most unique architectural product of the Revolution. Perhaps you would not say it is a freak; parts of it, considered separately, are well-executed. It is the incongruous combination of a number of abstract subjects that strikes you as incongruous. For instance, on a carved pavilion there is an Egyptian obelisk, while back of it is a stone reproduction of the Liberty Bell, Beyond this is a building remindful of the Trianon of Versailles, on the roof of which is imposed a pyramid of heavy granite. Topping it all, and gazing out from almond eyes over high Mongol cheek bones is a ten-foot replica of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

But if the architects suffered from confusion of concepts, the spirit that prompted the monument was clear. Cantonese from all over the world gave funds for this tribute to fellow townsmen who they underostood had died for freedom. That was in 1911, when overseas Chinese still believed in the chimera of a "republic" of China.

There is an ironic little story told about the memorial. It is explained that when money was collected for it, several of the largest contributors could not agree about the manner in which the motif was to be expressed. In the end they reached a complicated compromise including various ideas. When put into stone the result was the curiously grotesque thing you see today.

As you motor back through a soft dusk, it suddenly occurs to you how this has a strange, tragic, significance. These men created something typical, a record true to China since the Revolution. Nothing could be more symbolic of the far chaos and suffering, the stubborn conflict of beliefs and the stupidity and selfishness that has torn China for the last 20 years.

Canton, June 1, 1931.

TELEPHONE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME

THE familiar road-tent surrounded by barriers with Telephone Company chops on them are outward signs of telephone reconstruction work.

But it is merely the outward sign of the invisible activity that goes on unceasingly beneath the ground where in a small space willing workers toil at splicing cables. The work involves cables, some containing as many as 2,400 wires, having to be spliced together wire to wire. In making these splices it is a rigorous necessity that all trace of dampness shall be excluded from the cable before the lead sheath is finally soldered up.

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

57-415

Dr. C. C. Wu Lauds Educational Attainments of Chinese Officials

(The following paragraphs are from an address delivered by Dr. C. C. Wu at Hartford, Connecticut, on March 26, prior to his resignation as Chinese Minister to the United States).

I NEED not tell this audience how Dr. Yung Wing, the first Chinese to graduate from an American University, convinced of the good to China in the introduction of American ideas, brought over in the early seventies 120 young Chinese boys for education in this country. Nor how successful was he in giving American education to these boys who participated not only in the student life of the American boys but also their athletic activities and enjoyed the companionship and welcome of American homes, that the conservative authorities in China became alarmed at the Americanization, as they considered it, of these youths, with the result that the entire 120 were recalled in 1881.

Yung Wing's mission was apparently a failure in that the boys did not have the time to have their education completed. When they went back they were given the lowest clerical work to do. Nevertheless, these same boys by dint of their own merit, to which their early American training doubtless contributed largely, rose to prominent positions and performed distinguished services to their fatherland. I need only mention the name of Tang Shao-yi, otherwise known as Ajax, who became governor of a province and then Prime Minister of the Republic, and only during the last week consented to become the magistrate of a district, a notable example of democracy and of patriotic willingness to serve his country in whatever capacity he may be called at a given moment.

Then the three Liangs, Liang Tun-yen, Liang Cheng, and Liang Yu-Ho (better known as M. T. Liang), who distinguished themselves in the diplomatic service. In the field of industrial enterprise, the name of Jeme Teen Yow, better known as "Jimmy," still stands preeminent as a man who built a railroad which presented great engineering problems with entirely Chinese capital and Chinese engineering skill.

If the achievements of Yung Wing's 120 boys were such as to justify his experiment, their example and influence in causing other boys to come to this country were even more significant in result. Ever since then, a continuous stream of the youth of China has poured into the United States to learn in American schools and universities.

2000 Chinese Students in U. S. A.

There are at this moment something like 2,000 Chinese boys and girls studying in this country, a number greater than that in any other country, excepting perhaps that in our closest neighbor, Japan. Today innumerable returned students from the United States are prominent educationalists, engineers, lawyers, industrialists, doctors, indeed leaders in every walk of life.

A remarkable array is seen in the highest political officers. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is a graduate of Yale; the Minister of Finance, of Harvard; the Minister of Railways, of California and Columbia; the Minister of Industry of Oberlin. In other words, four out of nine cabinet ministers are American graduates. Besides these, the head of our judiciary, a position combining somewhat the duties of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of the Attorney-General in this country, is a graduate of Yale, besides holding English and German degrees.

It would be a grave omission not to mention the Chinese girls who have come to this country just as eagerly as their brothers. You have probably heard of the three famous Soong sisters, the eldest of whom is the wife of the Minister of Industry; the second, widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; and the third, wife of the President of the National Government. A few months ago, I received a visit from two Chinese ladies, one of whom was the head of an organization of nurses and came to make further studies in American hospitals, and the other was the assistant manager of a hosiery factory sent to America to purchase machinery. Both of them I need hardly add were American educated. These are impressive lists of the results direct and indirect, of Yung Wing's mission, and if that mission was apparently a failure at the time, history must pronounce it a succeesful failure. Chinese-American relations in the educational field during the last 60 years illustrate vividly the theme on which I am speaking this evening, that is, that the Nationalist Movement in China which, like an irresistible wave is sweeping over China and is responsible for the changes in the customs and institutions hoary with age, which in sum, is converting China from an ancient country into a modern one, is largely American inspired.

Aside from the young boys and girls who have come to this country as students in the narrower sense of the word, there have come to this country, likewise, students in the wider sense, mature men and women who have journeyed to these shores to observe and ponder over the workings of American political institutions, American scientific achievements, American industrial progress, American intellectual and social phenomena. These men and women have been sometimes sent by the Government of China or of its various provinces, sometimes by public organizations or private corporations, and sometimes have come on their own initiative.

A notable instance is that of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic. He organized the Nationalist Party and gave it as a precious heritage his political program. That Party is governing China today on the basis of that program. Dr. Sun gained much inspiration from American ideals of democracy and Lincoln's famous epitome of those ideals, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," finds a counterpart in the program of the Nationalist Party.

A third source for the importation of American ideas into China is the educational, social, religious and philanthropic institutions which Americans have established in China. Perhaps the best known and most widely established is the Young Men's Christian Association. Its purpose of developing the spiritual, mental, physical, and social activities of the people is generally recognized and adopted.

It would be an interesting study to inquire into the reason for the great influx and ready acceptance of American ideas in China. I suggest that they are due to something more than the far-sighted mission of Yung Wing or the statesmanlike action of President Roosevelt in the remission of the Boxer Indemnity for educational purposes.

However important these two contributions are, the real reason, in my humble opinion, is the affinity of Chinese ideas and American ideas. For example, the Chinese are one of the most democratic peoples in the world, not merely since the days of the Republic but from the beginning of their history. This is seen in the fact that in spite of thousands of years of hereditary monarchy, we have never had hereditary rulers like the nobles of other monarchies, whose qualification to rule over their fellowmen, and very often their only qualification, is birth. We have always chosen our rulers by the test of merit; in other words, by examination. There has always been, in the fullest sense of the word, equality of opportunity for every one.

Again, in contrast with conditions in other countries, Chinese institutions have accorded a large measure of liberty, political, social, and religious, to individuals. Religious persecution and religious wars are practically unknown in Chinese history. The Chinese are conservative people and yet not too conservative. Once convinced of the desirability for the change, the practical nature of the people will make that change quickly.

At this moment greater and faster changes are taking place in China than probably in any other part of the world. These are all traits of character which, to a preeminent degree, are possessed by the Chinese and the Americans. If to these common characteristics we remark that a sense of humor is possessed by both peoples in similar degree and similar direction, we need not wonder that the Chinese have accepted American ideas and ideals in greater measure than those of other foreign countries.

There is no doubting the fact that American ideas and ideals are much in evidence in China, whether in the political, industrial, economic or social spheres.

A Chinese girl returned from America was asked by her friends what she had brought back. The young lady replied: "Two things: the Bible and ice cream." This answer may be frivolous, but it has considerable truth in that the importation of American ideas does run through the gamut from the sublime to the ridiculous, from the highest ideals of democracy and the most efficient methods of production industry to the latest step of jazz.

This does not mean that China is going to be Americanized. Some European countries are very much worried just now that they are going to be Americanized. We have, I think, no such fear. On the contrary, we are welcoming American ideas and methods, we are learning them, we are absorbing them, to the end that we may select from them and adapt those that are most useful and best suited to our needs.

The Chinese Nationalist Movement is attempting to graft on an old stock, the oldest stock in the world, a new growth. In modernizing the oldest country in the world, it is combining and amalgamating two civilizations, an ancient civilization which is unique not only because it had its beginnings forty-five centuries ago, but also because it has been a continuous and living growth for forty-five centuries up to the present day, and the modern twentieth century civilization as represented by America. In the success of this magnificent experiment hang not only the destinies of the people of China but also, to an extent, which is not yet realized, the welfare of the other three-quarters of the human race. In the success of this experiment no people should be more interested than the American, and no city in America more than Hartford.

How the Proposed Opium Monopoly Was Defeated

Garfield Huang, general secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association of China, has issued a circular letter giving a resume of the recent attempt to establish an opium monopoly, but ultimately discarded in the face of increasing popular opposition. Following a treatise issued last spring by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, advocating a scheme of gradual suppression by means of taxation, Li Chi-hung, a high revenue official, was dispatched to Formosa to investigate the opium monopoly there. At the National Convention in May Chiang Kai-shek made a speech in which he enunciated the Government's intention of adopting a "scientific method" to deal with this intricate problem. In June a statement was issued by the Government to the effect that the creation of the Anti-Opium Bureau was authorized by the Central Opium Suppression Commission on the basis of a resolution passed by the 5th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. In the latter part of June, it was definitely learned that the sub-bureaus in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Anhwei and Kiangsi would be inaugurated on July 1 and according to a pre-arranged scheme, the revenue to be derived from opium tax in force in these five provinces would amount to an aggregate of 200,000,000 dollars per annum. It was quite beyond the expectation of the monopolists at Nanking that opposition to the establishment of the Bureau would be heard from all over the country, but in the end the opposition proved so strong that on July 8 the Administrative Yuan suddenly issued a mandate to the National Opium Suppression Commission instructing that the Bureau and the sub-bureaus be abolished, and that absolute suppression measures be again instituted.

Young Christians in Japan Develop Socialistic Doctrine

A movement is on foot among the younger Christians in Japan for the conversion of the hitherto propagated individual Christianty into Social Christianity. The former type of Christianity being conspicuously identified with capitalism, the proposed movement aims at the exclusion of the capitalistic element from the Christian theory by imparting thereto a socialistic complexion. The movers of the new Christian theory, according to *Rengo*, "favor the Christian doctrine propagating practical benefit and happiness in preference to fantastic and dream-like happiness and blessings such as the old type of Christianity wants to propagate."

Information Desired Regarding Miss Regina Garel

The *China Weekly Review* is in receipt of a letter making inquiry regarding the whereabouts of Miss Regina Garel, who was connected with the Bridgman School for Girls about forty years ago and in 1905 was known to be a resident of Shanghai. The writer of the letter stated that Miss Garel, if still living, is entitled to a substantial inheritance. Anyone having information regarding Miss Garel will confer a favor by communicating with *The Review*.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

Formosa---Where Japanese are "Gradually" Suppressing Opium

BY GARFIELD HUANG (黃嘉惠)

AS a result of the Sino-Japanese War, Formosa became a Japanese colony. When the Treaty of Shimonoseki which concluded the War was being signed, Viceroy Li Hung-chang told Ito, the Japanese delegate, "The island of Formosa is thoroughly permeated with the opium scourge. Its acquisition will leave you with numerous disadvantages without a single benefit." "Yes," replied Ito, "but as soon as my Government is in control of the island, effort will immediately be made to eradicate the evil. If you don't believe in what I said, you will please wait and see." Soon after the annexation of Formosa, there was a time when opinion was divergent among the Japanese as regards the policy Japan should adopt to deal with the opium menace in Formosa. At length, the Japanese Government decided to adopt the scheme of "gradual suppression" as proposed by Count Goto Shinpei, which commenced to operate in 1897. An Opium Monopoly Bureau was created; private traffic was prohibited; and license was issued to every Formosan addict. But if we make a thorough study of the so-called gradual suppression scheme, we cannot but feel surprised to see how little it answers its purpose. The Japanese Government, seeing that it matters little to Japan whether or no Formosans are addicts, has been, from the outset and for all the while, rather lenient in enforcing the policy. Worse yet, it even makes use of the policy as an instrument for furthering certain sinister aims.

The defects of the opium monopoly sheme are innumerable. Generally speaking, they are as follows:

(1) That it is difficult to bring an end to smuggling. The opium from illegal sources cannot be discerned from that from the monopoly bureau, as soon as they are confusedly sold in the market.

(2) That the officials of the monopoly bureau are accustomed to connive at merchants' private traffic. Not infrequently they even have a hand in the business and drain "the liquor from the same goblin." An evidence may be found in the fact that most Japanese aliens in Amoy and Foochow who earn their living by keeping opium-smoking dens, sell the opium from the Monopoly Bureau in Formosa. Thus, on the one hand, opium scourge is widely spread, resulting from bribery and relaxed inspection, while on the other, scores of corrupt officials are produced to prosper at the expense of the general health of the people.

(3) That it gives a fatal blow to the anti-opium movement. The evils of opium have so far been recognized by the people. Along with the monopoly system, people's psychology is unconsciously altered; they may as well think it not so terrible as it has been alleged to be. Otherwise, they would say, how could the government afford to see it spread legitimately throughout its borders.

Opium as a Source of National Revenue

As the initiator of the monopoly scheme stated in his proposal, the system has as one of its ends enhancement of national revenue, for it yields a regular source of income to the government. Hence, there have been as many as three times that new licenses were issued by the Colonial Government—(first, 1904-1905; second, 1908; and third, 1930). In 1898, addicts numbered 50,597. In 1930, licensed smokers were roughly more than 26,000 while private addicts were 25,000, making a total of no less than 52,000. Then, what can be said for the results of the "gradual suppression" policy, having worked for fully 30 years? From 1898 to 1929, the financial income of the Colonial Government derived from this source was Yen 169,729,820.30 which was expended entirely for establishing health institutions for the Japanese exclusively. As to opium suppression, no marked effort had been made except in the form of lessons given in the text books for school boys when the island was first annexed to the Japanese Empire. At present, even this minimum propaganda is stopped.

In 1930 when the Colonial Government was undertaking the issue of new licenses, there were three Japanese in Formosa who petitioned for similar grant, namely, Messrs Ryukichi Shimostrasa, Manzo Yonemura, and Kenzo Sano. The Government not only refused to give the permission, but compelled them by force to abstain from the habit. To those Formosans who provide opium to the Japanese, the law dictates the death penalty, while the Government persuades once and again the Formosans to take licences. In 1908, even the noted Formosan social worker, Ling Hsien-Tang was once advised to get a license, not to mention the rest of the people. In 1930, when the new license policy was in operation officials and policemen went personally to private smokers' homes and earnestly assured them of the advantage of having a license. Obviously, the purpose behind license-issuing is pecuniary, pure and simple.

The two reasons advanced by the Colonial government for this 1930 new license policy are as follows:

(1) A sudden prohibition might threaten the lives of private addicts. In the interest of humanity, licences should be granted them.

(2) The registration of private addicts might facilitate suppression work in future.

A closer examination will reveal the four true purposes behind the Colonial Government's opium policy:—

(1) Opium prohibition in China is becoming more and more strict, resulting in great economic loss on the part of Formosan authorities. In 1918, 1919 and 1920, the annual income averaged 7,600,000 yen, while in 1929 it was reduced to 3,970,000 yen only. So in 1930, 25,000 new licences were added to the 26,000 old ones, thus doubling the income to make up what had been lost through the influence of opium suppression in China.

(2) In the League of Nations, the Japanese reprentatives had expressly avowed their government's intention of opium suppression. So, the Japanese government could not but take some steps to show that it was actually doing something.

(3) The Anti-Japanese movement of the Formosan people was growing clamorous day after day. To issue new licences would gratify the Formosan addicts, and they would certainly "walk-out" from the movement, as was evidenced by an intended scheme recently revealed to do away with the Formosan Nationalist Party by native opium-smokers.

(4) The Colonial Government aimed at undermining the health of the Formosans so that they would slowly but surely commit racial suicide.

The annual outlay for the reformatories is kept in the hands of the Japanese authorities instead of the Formosan physicians. The latter have no power whatsoever to question the appropriateness of the way in which money is used. In 1930, the initial expenditure of the reformatories was 227,210 yen while the annual budget for 1930 was more than 155,000 yen, totalling approximately 400,000 yen. In this gross sum, only 57,000 yen were directly used for curing opium smokers.

When the Far Eastern Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations went to Formosa to investigate into the narcotic situation, the Formosan authorities adopted divers ways to distract the attention of the Commission and to impede their proper work. The Governor's train was leased for the special use of the Commission. A schedule was arranged and the Commission was led every day to visit the noted sceneries up hills and down dales, thus stealing away their time and energy. Furthermore, the 6000 volunteers of the island were forced to send telegrams in praise of the "new license" policy so as to leave the impression on the Commission that the policy was really demanded by, and necessary to, the people. Later on, when the Headquarters of Formosan Nationalist Party asked for an interview with the Commission, the Colonial government tried many ways to deter it, on failing which, it summoned the party leaders and warned them that no words that they would utter should touch upon the political side of the question. After the Commission had returned, the Japanese residents petitioned their government to dissolve the party. Fearing that the dissolution might occasion international misunderstanding, their government hesitated until February 18, 1930, when, on some pretext, the party was eventually dissolved.

Shanghai, July 25, 1931.

Delegates Who Will Represent China at Hangchow Institute

The following is a list of the Chinese delegates who have been appointed by the China branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations to participate in the biennial meeting of the Institute in Hangchow this fall. Altogether there will be approximately 300 delegates representing various nations, including the United States, Japan, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Russia and the League of Nations.

1. Dr. W. W. Yen, former Minister to London; at one time Foreign Minister and Acting Premier of Peking Government
2. Chen Li-fu, member of Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang
3. Dr. Chang F ling, President, University of Nankai, Tientsin
4. Dr. Chiang Monling, formerly Minister of Education; now President of the National Peiping University
5. Dr. S. C. Wong, President of Wu-Han University
6. Dr. V. K. Ting, founder and director of the China Geological Survey; formerly Mayor of Greater Shanghai
7. Dr. Hu Shih, writer and editor
8. Dr. Y. C. Ma, Chairman of Economic Commission, Legislative Yuan
9. Dr. D. K. Lieu, Chief Statistician of National Government
10. Hsu Singloh, General Manager of the National Commercial Bank
11. Chan Chia-au, Governor of the Bank of China
12. K. P. Chen, General Manager, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank
13. Chow Tso-min, General Manager of Kincheng Bank
14. Y. W. Wong, General Manager of the Commercial Press
15. Hollington Tong, Managing Director, *China Press*
16. Dr. C. L. Hsia, President, Medhurst College
17. L. K. Tao, Director of the Institute of Social Research, Peking University
18. Judge John C. H. Wu, Adviser to Shanghai Municipal Council, President School of Comparative Law of Soochow University
19. Miss P. S. Tseng, principal of Yih Fong Girls' School in Changsha
20. Dr. Shuhsi Hsi, Dean of School of Social Science, Yenching University
21. O. S. Lieu, prominent industrialist of China, General Manager of Shanghai Portland Cement Company
22. Mrs. Sophia H. C. Zen, Professor of History, National Peiping University
23. Dr. Joshua Ming-chien Bau, Professor of Political Science, Peking Law College
24. D. K. Woo, Chief of Administrative Department of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, Nanking
25. Dr. Lim Boon-king, President University of Amoy
26. E. C. Ning, Vice-President Northeastern University, Mukden
27. Dr. Yih Fang Wu, (Miss), President Ginling Girls' College
28. Dr. Herman Liu, President University of Shanghai
29. Paul Yen, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Mukden
30. W. K. Chung, President Lingnan University of Canton
31. T. K. Wang, Northeastern University, Professor of Education
32. Sherman Soo, Assistant Manager of North China Manufacturing Co.
33. Lee Lun-san, President of Kirin University
34. Dr. Franklin Ho, Director of Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin
35. Mrs. J. H. Sun, educator
36. Dr. Ta Chen, Professor of Sociology, Tsinghua University
37. Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Director of Jenli Co., Peiping
38. C. S. Liu, General Manager of Asiatic Export Co., formerly Director of National Railways, Ministry of Communications
39. C. Yang, Assistant Director Academia Sinica; formerly Vice-Minister of Education
40. S. M. Li, Director Chekiang Telephone Administration

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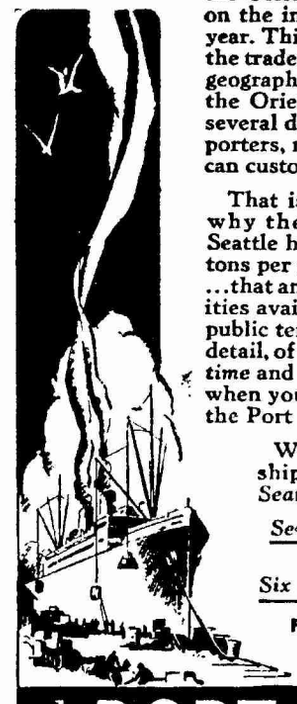

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Dollar Buys 22 "Transmarine" Freight Vessels

The following paragraph referring to the Dollar Company's recent purchase of a fleet of 22 freighters appeared in the July 6 issue of *Time Magazine*: "Into the fold of the big Dollar Line fleet last week steamed 22 freight vessels. They had just been bought from Transmarine Line for G.$400,000. Transmarine is a subsidiary of Submarine Boat Corp. which was formed in 1915, made money during the War, made its permanent dive into the sea of losses in 1925. In 1929 Submarine Boat, still submerged in losses, crashed into a receivership. Shippingmen thought it unlikely that the Dollar Line would place Transmarine's vessels back in the well-served intercoastal route from which they were withdrawn in 1928. At present the Transmarine fleet is anchored at Port Newark, N. J."

From other sources it is learned that the purchase was made under the name of the Portland California Steamship Co. It is intimated that possibly six of the vessels which have been bought will be used in the coastwise fleet of the Admiral Line and the balance in the Trans-Pacific trade.

Missionary Becomes English Teacher to Bandits

(French Journal de Shanghai)

An American missionary is being held indefinitely by bandits so that he can teach them English. His 8 months of captivity thus far have not harmed him physically, which indicates that he is relatively well treated. Efforts to ransom him fell thru some time ago because the bandits demanded too many phonograph discs, foot balls, cans of gasoline, miles of telephone wire, radio sets, pianos, organs, thermometers, printing presses and airplanes. The demands are so much beyond the standard value of a missionary that it is believed the bandits never intended ransoming him, highly esteeming his services as English teacher.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Central Party Headquarters Building New Auditorium at Cost of $220,000

A commodious auditorium will be constructed shortly at the Central Party Headquarters in Nanking. The cost of the building is estimated at $220,000. The construction was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Central Political Council.

New Aluminum Factory Planned in Shanghai

Wang Kao-ping, manager of the China Steel Company, is taking the lead in the formation of a new Chinese aluminum factory in Shanghai. The new plant aims at meeting the increaing demands for this metal which China has been importing every year from abroad, mostly from Japan. The proposed factory will have a capital of $130,000, it is learned.

Nanking Conducts Research of Rural Conditions

Under the auspices of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Nanking Municipal Government, a research of rural conditions is now being conducted in the outlying districts of Nanking. A thorough investigation of 21 districts in Paikwachow has already been completed and the research work in the other seven districts and the appointment of responsible persons will soon be arranged.

New Public Thoroughfare for Chengtu Under Construction

To improve the communication facilities in Chengtu capital of Szechuen province, which is marked with rugged mountains and rushing waterfalls, a new public thoroughfare is being constructed in the city by the troops under command of Gen. Li Che-hsiang. The length of the road is said to be 60 li and will be completed in two years' time.

Sub-Manuevers Asked to Keep Away from Sea Traffic Routes

The Ministry of Communications, in a dispatch to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, requested that representations be made to the foreign legations concerned to stop the holding of practice maneuvers by foreign naval vessels in the neighborhood of the sea routes in China waters. It is pointed out that the movements of undersea craft especially, constitute a great menace to mercantile navigation. The action was taken in compliance with a petition of the Shipping Association of Shanghai.

Soviet Plans Extension of Air Line to Link Japan, China and Europe

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo dated July 22 reported according to information received by the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Department from the Japanese Consul-General at Vladivostok, that the Soviet Government is planning the extension of the present Moscow-Yakutsk aerial line as far as Vladivostok over a distance of 10,000 kilometres by Oct. next and further to Cape Weren of the maritime province over a distance of 13,000 kilometres by Spring, 1932.

New Million-Dollar Waterworks for Nanking to be Ready at End of Year

The new waterworks for Nanking will be completed at the end of the current year, according to an announcement of the Public Works Bureau of Nanking Municipal Government. At present work on the construction of the necessary plant, reservoirs, etc., is being carried on at top speed and preparations have also been made for the laying of the underground water-mains as soon as shipments arrive from Germany. The system, which is installed on the most modern lines, will cost well over a million dollars.

Canton Mint Increases Output with Operation of Night Shift

To relieve the shortage of coins in the currency market in Canton, the Canton Mint has started a night shift service. Wu Cia-cheng, director of the Mint, declared that with the night shift at work, the mint is now able to produce $150,000 worth of coins in 24 hours, while under ordinary conditions, it could turn out a daily output of $80,000 only. It is said that the currency situation in Canton has been considerably relieved with this extra issue on market.

New Premises Built by Local Bank Ready for Occupancy

Sixty modern foreign-style residences which have been built for the Continental Bank, Nanking Road, are now being completed on Scott Road in the Hongkew district and will be ready for occupation next month. The cost of the buildings is estimated at Tls. 300,000. The buildings are arranged in six rows and the group will be known as the Continental Villa. Built in red face bricks and reinforced concrete, the buildings are of three stories. They are very conveniently located and are within easy reach of tramcars and buses.

Sheet Iron Factory Planned for Shanghai

With a view to checking the large overflow of national wealth to foreign countries in the import of corrugated iron sheeting for construction use, a group of enteprising merchants are planning for the establishment of a corrugated iron factory in Shanghai to supply China's domestic demand. Wang Kuo-chen, formerly director of the Hanyang Iron Works, is taking the lead in the formation of the projected plant and measures are being taken to raise a sum of $300,000 as capital for the factory. Mr. Wang said that if his scheme materialises, the works would be able to turn out a total of 200,000 piculs of sheet iron in the first year.

Nanking to Assist Chinese Students in Obtaining Training Abroad

To assist Chinese graduates of technology in obtaining training in engineering works and factories, special arrangements for admission of such students will be made with foreign companies abroad whenever any government organ places heavy orders for machinery or equipment with them. But owing to the world trade depression, it is not easy at present for Chinese students to acquire practical experience in engineering works abroad. The measure was jointly recommended by the Ministries of Communications and Industries and has been approved by the Executive Yuan.

Negotiations for Merger of Two Local Exchanges Deadlocked

According to a report in the *China Press*, the negotiation for the amalgamation of the domestic bonds department of the Chartered Stoock and Products Exchange with the Shahghai China Mercantile Exchange, as ordered by the Ministries of Finance and Industries has been deadlocked over the question of the basis of amalgamation. The Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange maintained that the combination should be effected on an equal basis, while the Shanghai Mercantile Stock Exchange insisted on the present business condition of the two houses as the basis.

Chung Wei Bank Erecting New Nine-Story Premises

The Chung Wei Bank at 97 Avenue Edward VII, which was opened last year and directed by Tu Yueh-sen, Chang Hsiao-ling and Huang Ching-yung, well-known residents in the French Concession, has completed plans for a nine-story bank and hotel building at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Rue Protet, near the French Municipal Building. The new building occupies an area of three and-a-half mow of land and, when completed, will be one of tallest structures in Shanghai. The site was recently purchased at a cost of $150,000 per mow and the new building will cost more than $700,000. Accoding to present plans, the Chung Wei Bank will occupy the lower floors of the new building. The banking offices will be luxuriously decorated with marble panels and a strong vault will also be installed. The Bank will operate both in the commercial and savings fields.

The upper floors, seven in all, will be occupied by a modern hotel, operated along western lines. It will have spacious rooms, suites, dancing halls, and other specifications, while central heating, air conditioning and modern sanitary and plumbing facilities will also be embodied in the new structure.

Work on the new building will be started as soon as the permit is obtained from the Public Works department of the French Municipal Council.

Szechuen to Issue $20 Million Rehabilitation Loan

To assist the Szechuen Provincial Authorities in the rehabilitation of the province, the National Government has authorized the issue of a $20 million Loan on August 1, to be known as the "20th Year Szechuen Provincial Rehabilitation Loan." The bonds will be issued at 98 par value, bearing an interest of 8% per annum. Interest payments will be made semi-annually on January 31 and July 31. Beginning from the date of issue, redemption of the principal shall be made by public drawings to be held twice a year and the loan will be completely redeemed by end of July, 1941. A sum of $300,000 will be appropriated monthly by the Ministry of Finance to meet the service of the loan. Two Sinking Fund Committees will be established respectively at Shanghai and at Chungking to be composed of representatives from government organs and banking and commercial organizations. The bonds will be bearer bonds in four denominations: $10,000; $1,000; $100 and $10.

Japan Fears German Dumping in China Market if Moratorium Enforced

In connection with the discussions of a moratorium of Germany's national debts to foreign countries, the Japanese *Rengo* service in a dispatch from Tokyo on July 22, expressed the apprehension that if the moratorium should become effective, Germany's dumping in the China market will seriously affect Japan's trade with China. The report states that Japanese business men's attention has been greatly aroused over the possible economic attitude that Germany may adopt after her present financial crisis. Germany has long been resorting to overseas dumping as a means of checking the development of her domestic panic. It is feared that when Germany finds her export trade in a favorable condition due to the slump of the market-exchanges, Japan will be overwhelmed with imports of steel and dye-stuffs from Germany. Further, Japanese foreign trade with China would also be adversely affected, when Germany releases her dumping in the China market to displace Japanese goods.

Canton Gets Phone Link with Hongkong, Service to be Open Shortly

The Canton-Hongkong Long Distance Telephone Service will be formally inaugurated early in September, according to reports reaching here from Canton. The Canton Municipal Authorities have concluded a contract with the China Electric Company, a Sino-American concern, stipulating that the latter is to finance the enterprise and to take up the engineering work on behalf of the former in return for an 8 per cent monthly interest. The amount required for this installation is said to be $700,000. As soon as the line is opened, the Company will administer the service till the loan contract is expired. On the Hongkong side, the work has been undertaken by the Hongkong Telephone Company.

Work on the installation of the line is progressing rapidly and at present 80 per cent of the work has been finished. It is believed that by end of August or early in September, the whole line will be ready for service. Charges for calls between Canton and Hongkong have been fixed at $2 per call.

Bank Profit Tax Approved by Nanking

A *China Press* dispatch from Nanking on July 25 reported that the regulations governing the levying of business tax upon the profits of banks have been approved by both the Central Political Council and Legislative Yuan. Four rates of taxation have been fixed by the regulations as follows:

1. A levy of five per cent will be collected from the net profit of any bank which falls below 25 per cent of the authorized capital of the bank;
2. Seven per cent from the net profit of any bank which falls between 15 and 25 per cent of the authorized capital;
3. Ten per cent from the net profit of any bank which falls between 25 and 35 per cent; and
4. Fifteen per cent from the net profit of any bank which is more than 35 per cent of the authorized capital of the bank.

The tax will be collected twice a year, according to the reports submitted by the various banks concerned.

According to the regulations, all government-established banks will be exempted from the levy, but in case of semi-official banking institutions, the usual tax will be colleeted.

The CHINESE NATION

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Japanese Foreign Trade for Past Six Months Shows Unfavorable Balance

According to a statement made public by the Japanese Finance Office through the agency of the *Rengo* service on July 22, the foreign trade of the Japanese Empire, including Korea, Formosa and the South Seas for the first half of the current year has shown a very unfavorable balance. The figures as given out by the Finance Office are as follows:

Exports	Yen 593,016,000
Imports	738,811,000
Adverse balance	145,795,000

Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the figures for an import excess showed a decrease by Yen 140,211,000.

The import and export situation for the period under review is interpreted as follows:

Exports	Yen 15,181,000
Imports	22,702,000

Central Bank Reserves and Issues Checked by Supervisory Committee

The Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China held its 96th examination of the reserves of the Bank against note issue on July 20 and reported its findings as follows:

Total Amount of Dollar Notes & Subsidiary Coin Notes In Circulation:

Dollar Notes	$33,879,454.00
Subsidiary Coin Notes	2,264,137.00
	$36,143,591.00

Reserves against dollar notes and subsidiary coin notes in circulation:

Cash Reserve	$23,775,591.00
(of the above sum $15,818,748.00 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $2,905,564.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches, $5,051,279.00 is kept in Local Banks.)	
Securities Reserve	$12,368,000.00
	$36,143,591.00

Total amount of custom gold unit notes in circulation:
C. G. U. Notes C. G. U. 1,000,000.00
Reserves against custom gold unit notes in circulation:
G$400,000.—deposited with Local Banks @.40 C. G. U. 1,000,000.00

Szechuan Takes Measures to Promote Standard of Woodoil

Owing to its depreciated quality resulting from adulteration by unscrupulous merchants, China woodoil, one of the principal industries in Szechuan province, has lately suffered severely from low prices and reduced consumption abroad. In order to restore its former standard and recover the world market, the Szechuan provincial authorities have recently taken adequate steps to improve the quality of the oil exported to foreign countries. Gen. Liu Hsiang in Chungking together with Gen. Wang Fang-chow, mayor of Wanhsien, have consulted with foreign experts on the matter and adopted necessary measures to place the whole trade under control. A special bureau called "The Wanhsien Municipal Import Testing Bureau" has been established and will soon open a modern and scientific laboratory. The Bureau will sample and test the oil when it enters Wanhsien from the different oil mills in the interior. Only absolutely pure oil will be allowed to come into the city and when accepted by the import testing bureau, the baskets will be sealed by the Bureau. Without regard to how many times the oil has been sold or resold, the seal must not be broken to insure its good quality as passed by the Bureau, until the oil is packed for export. It is also contemplated to erect a special godown where all woodoil must be stored until exported, so that the testing Bureau can be sure that oil has not been tampered with after it has passed the examination of the Bureau.

Besides controlling the local trade in woodoil, the Import Testing Bureau will act as advisors and consulting chemists and engineers to every body connected with the woodoil trade such as farmers, oil millers and dealers. It is hoped that it will develop into a real scientific institute for the improvement and advancement of the cultivation and processiong of woodoil nuts. It is also anticipated that by these precautions, the Szechuan woodoil will be brought back to its former high quality and its good name and reputation will be regained on the markets abroad.

New Gunboat "Ninghai" to be Launched on National Day

The Ministry of Navy announces that the new gunboat *Ninghai*, which is now under construction in Japan, will be officially launched on the National Day, Oct. 10 next. According to present plans, Admiral Chen Shao-kwan is expected to proceed to Japan to officiate at the ceremony. Construction of the warship will be completed at the Japanese shipyard early in May of next year, it is stated. Rear-Admiral Li Shih-chia, director of General Affairs Department of the Ministry, may be appointed Captain of the new gunboat. The vessel is 360 feet in length, 39 feet in width, with a draught of 13 feet and displacement of 3,000 tons. Equipped with 7 guns, and having a speed of 25 knots an hour and a total crew of 500, the new fighting craft will be one of the finest in the Chinese navy.

Two China-made Planes Near Completion at Shanghai Factory

The two airplanes, to be christened *Chiangkeng* and *Chiangtsang*, which have been under construction at the airplane factory of the Ministry of Navy at Shanghai are near completion and will be ready for trial flights by the end of this month. The total cost of construction of the two planes is estimated at over $40,000. The Wright Whirlwind motors, ordered from America, arrived at Shanghai on board the steamer *Empress* of *Asia* on July 20. These were bought at the price of Gold $3,700. The planes, when completed, are expected to fly at a speed of more than 100 nautical miles an hour. The construction of these planes was planned by the factory of the Ministry of Navy prior to its removal from Foochow to Shanghai during February. Except the motor engines most of the raw materials are native products.

Shanghai Customs Wires Canton to Pay Allotted Share on Loans

F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, has dispatched a telegram of instructions to the Commissioner of Customs at Canton calling attention to the inadequate remittances so far received. The Canton Commissioner is instructed to report on the cause of the shortage and to make satisfactory arrangements for prompt and adequate remittances. The telegram pointed out that at the time of seizure of the Liang Kwang (Kwangtung and Kwangsi) Customs House by the Canton Authorities, the latter categorically stated that the service of the loans and indemnities charged on the Customs would be met as before. The alloted share of the Liang Kwang Customs is 11.5 per cent of the total loan obligations, Since the seizure of the Customs revenue on June 19, only the old 5 per cent duty was remitted to the Inspepector-General and during the month there were received from Liang Kwang Customs total remittances aggregating only $196,123. These remittances, the telegram further pointed out, are grossly inadequate to provide the amount which the Liang Kwang Customs should contribute and therefore sufficient remittances must be made to Shanghai immediately in order to make good the shortage, the telegram instructs.

Local Bank Announces Profit

A net profit of $414,177.04 (Shanghai currency) was announced by the American Oriental Banking Corporation for the first six months of 1930, according to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on July 28. Satisfactary progress in all branches of the Company's banking activities both in Shanghai and in Tientsin was also reported. The net profit has been alloted as follows:

Payment of 1930 income tax	$42,282.62
Reserve for:	
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	5,172 41
Preferred stock dividend	40,000.00
Interim stock dividend of 10 percent, on common stock	127,795.03
Carry forward to next account	198,926.98
	$414,177.04

The board of directors has decided to issue additional common shares of stock in local silver dollars, which will bring the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the institution above the $6,000,000 mark.

It is announced that plans have been made to enlarge the bank's premises by 1,500 square feet.

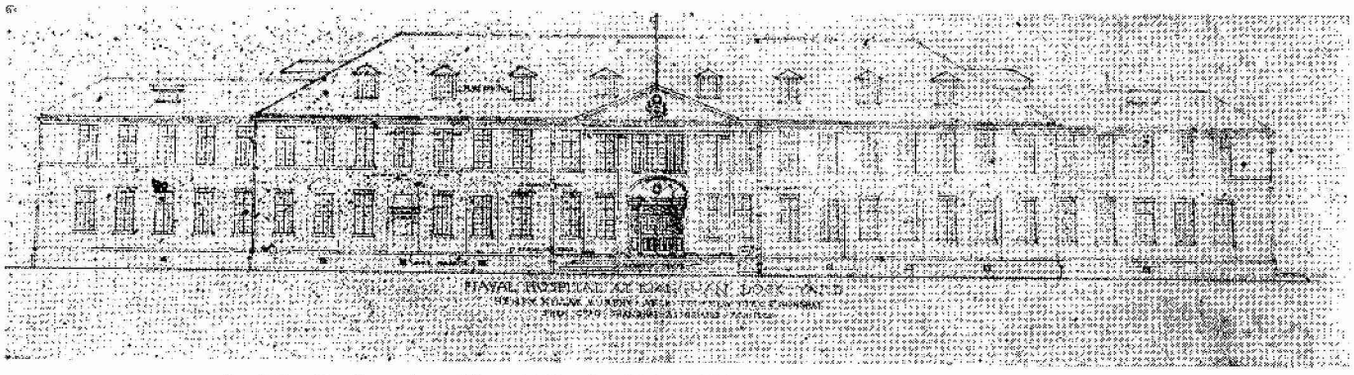
Naval Hospital to be Built at Kiangnan Dock

Contracts have just been let by Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, Vice-Minister and acting head of the Navy, for the construction of a Naval Hospital at Kiangnan Dock-yard, Shanghai. The architect is Henry Killam Murphy, who came out from New York in 1929 as Architectural Adviser to the National Government; and Shen Chao, of Shanghai, has accepted Mr. Murphy's invitation to act with him on this work as associated architect.

The Hospital, which will cost, complete with plumbing, heating and electric equipment, about Tls. 120,000, will be located at the extreme up-river end of the extensive dock-yard property, thus ensuring as much quiet as possible; and will be within a hundred feet of the cooling influence of the river.

The plans call for four large wards of 17 beds each; two small wards of 7 beds each; four Officers' Rooms of 3 beds each, and four Officers' Rooms of 2 beds each; making a total capacity of 102 beds; with every patient on the South side of the building. On the Northern side are Offices for a Chinese-trained doctor, a foreign-trained doctor, and an assistant doctor, with their Examination Rooms; a Patients' Dinning Room and a Staff Dining Room, with their Sewing-Rooms; the Superintendents' Room, and four Nurses' Rooms; four Lavatories and four Bath-Rooms; Dispensary; and the Surgical Suite of Preparation-Room, Surgeon's Room, and Operating Room. The Attic Floor is devoted to living quarters for the Staff, with fourteen Bedrooms of three beds each, two General Lavatories, and three Store-Rooms.

Behind the main building, and with all rooms facing south, are the 4-section Isolation Building, with 18 beds; the Mortuary Building; and the Service Building containing General Kitchen, Kitchen for preparation of Chinese medicines, Servants Quarters, and Basement for Heating Plant.



Architect's Drawing (Front View) of Naval Hospital to be Built at Kiangnan Dock

The construction is to be first-class throughout, of brick and reinforced concrete, with facades of white stucco above an artificial granite base, and red-tile roof. Thorough ventilation is provided by steel casement windows with transoms opening up to within a few inches of the ceiling-beams. The equipment will be thoroughly modern and scientific; and, in line with Admiral Chen's other work in the modernization of the Navy. It is intended that the new Naval Hospital at Kiangnan shall be a model of efficient and economical planning and construction.

Chinese Eastern Railway Negotiations Continue

A Harbin telegram July 27 stated that Mo Teh-hui, head of the Chinese Delegation in Moscow had sent a telegraphic request to both Mukden and Nanking asking that various Chinese members of the Delegation to the Sino-Russian Conference hasten their departure for Moscow. In response to Mr. Mo's request it is understood that Chen Tai, Wang Tsang-tsu, Tu Wei-tseng and Pai Liu-cheng will depart for Russia shortly.

According Tu Wei-tseng, who is now in Harbin, some thirteen sittings of the Sino-Russian Conference had been held up to July 9 and an additional meeting of the Chinese and Soviet delegations was held on July 14. In an interview which Mr. Tu gave to Harbin newspapermen, the Chinese offer to purchase the Soviet interest in the C. E. R. accords strictly with the terms of the Sino-Soviet agreements which were signed in Peiping and Mukden. The Soviet Government, however, did not wish to be limited by the terms of these agreements, which naturally has made it difficult for the two groups to reach a common understanding for definite negotiations. It has been due to this situation that the two delegations in order to economize on time, decided to continue their discussions on the matter of the temporary administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

There has, however, been considerable discussion on the fundamental matter of the redemption of the Railway by China. Contrary to various reports which have appeared in the newspapers, Mr. Tu claims that there has been no definite mention of the price of redemption, although both sides have mentioned at one time or another some general figure, the Chinese figure being in the neighborhood of G. $100,000,000, while the Soviet has mentioned $250,000,000 to $300,000,000.

The Chinese side has insisted all along that in any redemption program, the Russians would have to take into consideration the losses suffered by Chinese merchants and citizens generally due to the depreciation of the Russian rouble currency.

Mr. Tu also stated that the question of resuming trade relations between China and Russia would also have to be discussed later, this problem also being seriously complicated due to the difference in trading methods which prevail on the opposite sides of the boundary.

Chauffeur Involved in Opium Transportation is Sentenced

Sentence of three years and six months imprisonment was passed at the Shanghai Special District Court July 24 on a chauffeur who was charged with being concerned with a man who was shot and several others not in custody in transporting about a ton of opium on Broadway July 17. The opium had been loaded on to the truck from the Chaoufoong Road jetty in 15 bags. Sikh constables ordered the truck to stop and when it failed to do so they fired and killed a Chinese sitting beside the chauffeur. The chauffeur denied any knowledge of the contents of the cargo on the truck and said he had no idea where the other Chinese on the truck, who had absconded, were.

Anti-Japanese Picketing Squad Makes Opium Seizure

The picketing squad of the Anti-Japanese Association on duty at the Shanghai South Railway Station July 22 seized a big wooden box, which they opened, thinking it contained Japanese goods. Instead, is was filled with opium and drug pills. The box had been brought to the station for shipment to Hangchow. The man in charge of the box disappeared.

An unclaimed box at the Shanghai North Railway station when sent to the Chapei police authorities July 25 was found to contain more than 400 ounces of opium.

A large consignment of narcotic drugs consisting of opium, morphia and red pills, and opium-smoking paraphernalia totalling 5,656 articles, confiscated by the Shanghai District Court at Nantao was publicly burned in the Court precincts July 25. Deputies from the local Party, civil and military organs as well as civil organizations witnessed the bonfire.

Men and Events

The Meiji University baseball team arrived in Shanghai last week and later proceeded to Tsingtao.

Reginald Sweetland, correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, has gone to Tsingtao on a holiday.

George Hanson, U. S. Consul General at Harbin, arrived in Shanghai end of last week by the s. s. *President* McKinley.

A commodious auditorium will be constructed shortly at Central Party Headquarters at Nanking at an estimated cost $220,000.

The death occurred at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, July 27, of A. J. Commijs, financial secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, at the age of 57.

O. G. Steen, general manager in the Orient of the Robert Dollar Company, has returned to his headquarters in Shanghai after a business trip to the south.

The son of Dr. Alfred S. K. Sze, the Chinese Minister in London, who has taken up medicine as a profession, will take his final examinations in the near future.

The will of the late Mrs. John Henderson, filed for probate in Washington July 21, bequeathed to her Japanese secretary, Jesse Shima, the sum of G.$200,000.

Two thousand unemployed Chinese in Cuba are to be sent back to China during the next two months, according to officials of the Chinese Legation at Havana.

The Office Appliance Co., Ltd., which is the distributor for the National Cash Register, Monroe Calculators, etc., has declared an interim dividend of four per cent,

Wang Chia-chen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, departed from Nanking July 25 enroute to Geneva as a delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Lynn Meekins, former United States Trade Commissioner in Peiping and Shanghai, filed a suit for divorce in Reno, Nevada, July 21 from his wife, Mrs. Marion Meekins.

According to the June Peiping census report a further increase of about six per cent, over the figures for May, has occurred, the total population of the Municipality now being 1,394,223.

During the absence of the Rev. E. W. Luccock and Mrs. Luccock next month, on holiday, the Rev. Paul Hayes, of Wuhu, Anhui, will temporarily act as pastor of Shanghai Community Church.

Dr. Tseng Yao-chun, associate professor of industrial science in Columbia University, has returned to Shanghai and taken up an appointment in the physics department of Fuhtan University.

Sir Francis Aglen, formerly Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has recovered from a recent severe illness. He proposes shortly to take up his permanent residence in Scotland.

Dr. Kao Lu, Minister to France, who resigned last year and will be succeeded by Chien Yung-ming, left Paris for China July 16 via the Trans-Siberian Railway, to take up his new post as Minister of Education.

For embezzling G.$500,000 belonging to the National City Bank in Paris, the Venezuelan ex-Diplomatist Villanueva was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Correctionel Court in that city July 27.

The Rev. Father Ulric Kruetzen, an American Roman Catholic missionary stationed in the Yangtsze valley, departed from Shanghai for the United States end of last week. He expects to return to China next year.

Captain Thomas Withers, of the staff of the U. S. Naval War College, arrived in Shanghai from the United States end of last week to succed Captain Aubrey Shoup as commander of the South China Patrol of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

Dr. Tsai Loh-seng, former associate professor of psychology of the University of Chicago, at present in Europe, is expected to return to China in the near future to take up an appointment in the National Research Institute.

The difficulty of obtaining employment on the part of Chinese who are university graduates is attested by the fact that of the 200 graduated from the Central University at Nanking last year, half of them are still unemployed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Wen Yu-hsien, eldest daughter of Wen Shih-tsen, former Commissioner of Foreiga Affairs and Superintendent of Customs in Nanking and Shanghai, to Yang Tz-chu, son of Yang Hsiu-kan, of Kueichow.

A Nanking telegram states that the Ministry of Education will shortly instruct the more adequately equipped Government universities or colleges to give special courses in journalism or open a special department of journalism, if necessary.

The death occurred in the Belgian Congo July 16 of Charles T. Studd, at the age of 70. He was a member of the famous "Cambridge Seven" who several decades ago carried on missionary in China. Mr. Studd served the China Inland Mission for eight years.

General Chiang Tso-pin, Minister to Germany, and Mrs. Chiang are scheduled to depart for Europe early next month, accompanied by Wang Chia-ching, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, travelling via Siberia. General Chiang will attend the meetings of the League of Nations.

The export of rayon (artificial silk) textiles to India from Japan has increased yearly and in the last fiscal year it amounted to 38,207,000 square yards, as compared with 3,779,000 square yards in 1929. Last year 80 percent of the total imports of rayon into India were of Japanese manufacture.

A Nanking telegram dated July 25 stated that the plan of the friends of Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to raise an endowment fund for the support of a research scholarship in international relations to commemorate his fiftieth birthday has been dropped, at Dr. Wang's request.

Rear Admiral Montgomery M. Taylor has been designated Commander-in-Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet, with the rank of Admiral. Admiral Taylor will relieve Admiral Charles B. McVay, on September 1, 1931. He will be the highest ranking Naval Officer of the United States in the Orient.

The long delayed Japan-Manchuria Railway Conference is announced to convene at Harbin for two weeks commencing September 15. Representatives from S. M. Railway, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Northern Nippon Kisen Kaisha are expected to be present.

A Nanking telegram to *The China Press* says it is understood that impeachment proceedings will soon be instituted against Commander Ling Kuo-hsun, forts commandant at Amoy, for having permitted the Asiatic Petroleum Company to build kerosene tanks at Kulangsu, across the bay from Amoy.

It is announced from Nanking that important documents relative to the Sino-Turkish Treaty, sent by the Turkish charge d'affairs to Angora by the Eurasia II of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, fell into the hands of Mongolian soldiers when the plane was forced to land in Outer Mongolia several weeks ago.

With a view to preventing the exportation of objectionable Chinese films banned by the Authorities, the National Board of Film Censorship has requested the Ministry of Finance to take appropriate action, and it is understood that the Maritime Customs will be instructed to take the necessary steps to make the ban effective.

Dr. Tsien Chan-tsieu, the first Chinese woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Law from an American university (Northwestern University Law School), returned to Shanghai July 25 together with another Law university graduate, Dr. Peter P. Wong. A reception in their honor was given at the Bankers' Club.

Foreign members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, at a special meeting of the Council July 22, afternoon, went on record as favoring the recent report of Justice Richard Feetham In his report, Judge Feetham stated that it is not advisable to surrender the Settlement for a number of years. He recommended gradual retrocession.

By an order of the Central Political Council the affairs of the Judicial Yuan are to be temporarily placed in charge of Hsieh Kuan-sheng, Chief Secretary of the Yuan. Both President Wang Chung-hui and Vice-President Chang Chi are away from the Capital, the former attending the session of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague and the latter being in Peiping.

G. Burton Sayer, editor of the *Shanghai Times*, has resigned to accept the post of press publicity officer of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He will assume his new duties on or before October 1. J. W. Fraser, publicity officer of the Secretariat, will continue to edit the *Municipal Gazette* and publish the Annual Report of the Council, cooperating with Mr. Sayer.

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Major R. H. Rupertus, of the American Marine Guard at the Legation in Peiping, has been succeeded by Major D. Murray.

Dr. Dayid Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China, who had been ill at the Shanghai Santarium, has recovered.

The marriage took place at Tientsin July 22 of Miss Harriet Glasgow, of El Paso, Texas, and H. A. Lucker, vice president of the China American Trading Corporation.

Edgar Snow, correspondent for *The Consolidated Press*, who has been in India for several months, is returning to Shanghai shortly where he will continue as representative of *The Consolidated Press* and also engage in magazine writing.

Dr. Harold L. Amoss, professor of Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, is expected to arrive in Shanghai by the s. s. *President Hoover*, one of the new Dollar liners, on his way to Peiping, where he will remain for several months as visiting professor at the Peiping Union Medical College.

The Committee of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations ended its sessions at Geneva July 26. The Committee at the final meeting reiterated its intention of affording China the greatest possible assistance, and appointed a mission to visit China to study the Chinese educational system.

An area of approximately 13 mow on Rue du Consulat at the corner of Rue Hue, French Concession, Shanghai, has been sold for a gross price of nearly Tls. 2.000,000, according to an announcement made by the China Realty Co., July 27. Last week about nine mow of land on Rue du Consulat, corner Rue Tourane and Boulevard des Deux Republiques, was sold to a Chinese syndicate for Tls. 1,300,000.

The Ministry of Judicial Administration at Nanking is reported to have rejected a number of petitions from convicts in various provinces praying for a general pardon. The Ministry points out that the power of granting general amnesty, according to Article 68 of the provisional Constitution, can only be exercised by the National Government, and therefore the Ministry is powerless to comply with such appeals.

After having been kept in prison for almost a year, a girl student aged 18, named Shao Ching, was sentenced at Hankow July 22 to four years imprisonment on July 25 for attempted communist demonstration in front of the Custom House in that city last August.

Mrs. Vanderuyssen, an unrecognized Belgian woman who was five weeks ago arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police on charges involving Red propaganda, and lodged in the Amoy Road prison, went on a hunger strike July 22 as a protest against being held for such a long time without trial, on a charge for which she says there is no evidence. She has a three-year old child in charge of an amah at her home, 74 West End Gardens.

Shanghai Municipal Police officers raided a Chinese hotel in the Louza District July 25 and took into custody two foreigners, a Serbian and a Swiss, alleged leaders of a gang of bank note counterfeiters. They are alleged to have had in their possession $200 in counterfeit Bank of Communications notes. A third foreigner was also arrested at the same hotel on Saturday, but was released following his appearance before the Italian Consular Court.

Senator Key Pittman, from Nevada, passed through Shanghai end of last week on the s. s. *President McKinley* enroute to the United States, after a visit to the Philippine Islands, accompanied by Mrs. Pittman. Mr. and Mrs. Pittman were entertained at dinner by American Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham during their brief stay here. Interviewed while he stopped in Japan Senator Pittman said: "The result of my actual investigation into the silver situation in China only enhanced my belief that an international silver conference shodld be called."

Likin Still Being Collected in Canton

A *Reuter* telegram from Canton July 15 stated that the company which enjoys the concession of collecting taxes on opium passing through Toshing, a port in West Kwangtung, is being strongly denounced by the local merchants, as impositions are being levied on other goods as well, notably firewood and charcoal. This, the merchants declare, is tantamount to the collection of likin. Meanwhile likin, abolished by the Central Government on January 1, is again being collected in Canton, much to the disappointment of merchants.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Founder of House of Morgan

Morgan the Magnificent, the life of J. Pierpont Morgan, by John K. Winkler. New York: The Vanguard Press.

The eighties and nineties and particularly the unprecedented boom period in the years 1898—1901 are the most significant and amazing years in the history of American finance. Gigantic fortunes were amassed almost over night by wild-cat speculators, historic mergers were effected and mighty corporations expanded in the auspicious era in the history of a nation whose vast resources were as yet largely unexploited. It was an era not without its depressions, for it is true that the panic of 1893 left three times as many failures in its wake as the earlier one of 1873, but as a period fostering the creation and solidification of a new and omnipotent force, organized capital, it has no equal.

The names of James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, Jacob Schiff, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab and Elbert H. Gary bring to mind achievements whose proportions have become largely legendary because of their very magnitude. But in "Morgan the Magnificent" we meet a man of flesh and blood, J. Pierpont Morgan, the man who founded a great financial dynasty and accumulated an emperor"s fortune.

Born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1837, young Pierpont spent part of his childhood in Boston and part in Vevey on the shores of Lake Geneva. He was educated at Goddingen University in Germany where he discovered a limitless fascination in mathematics. Years later, when Morgan had become a famous banker, his old mathematics professor when visiting America ruefully said, "I have always regretted that you did not remain at the University, Morgan. Had you stayed with me you would have been my assistant so long as I lived and, unquestionably, at my death you would have been appointed professor of mathematics in my place."

In the office of the American representative of his father's firm, George Peabody & Co. of London, young Morgan fast learned the rudiments of high finance. Soon he was branching out in speculations of his own. Then came the panic of 1857 which was "Morgan's initiation into the tragic possibilities of a financial hurricane. Its lessons were not lost upon him."

In his early forties, Morgan was acknowledged one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in America. He had inherited but little over a million dollars at his father's death—the huge bulk of his fortune had been amassed sheerly by means of his own financial wizardry. Men soon recognized his genius, and, even more important in times of panic, his solidity and reliability. They gravitated to him in, moments of stress in order to re-establish credit, to enlist his aid in succoring sick corporations shaking on crumbling foundations and in amalgamating huge railway holdings. Morgan was even sought out to avert a catastrophe threatening the United States Treasury. But for his ministerings to ailing finance, he exacted his fee—a million here, a million there.

But even more interesting is Morgan the collector, whose agents combed the world over for rare paintings and tapestries and porcelains; the fascinator of women, who open-handedly endowed his beautiful mistresses with munificent dowries upon their subsequent marriages; the upright vestryman of St. George's Church, who refused to allow the vestry to "become democratised because I want it to remain a body of gentlement whom I could ask to meet me in my study."

Mr. Winèler's study of a great career enables us to see the whole in perspective, and gives us an arrestingly living picture of "the controlling figure in an amazing half-century movement of the forces of civilization."

B. K.

Morrow—Presidential Prospect

The Story of Dwight W. Morrow, by Mary Margaret McBride. New York: Farrar and Rinehart, Inc

It is not certain to predict just what place Dwight Whitney Morrow will occupy in the next presidential election, but if, as some wiseacres have foretold, he is to be the Republican nominee in 1932, it should prove profitable to his party to place a copy of his recently published biography in the hands of all irresolute voters. For in it the late American Ambassador to Mexico is apotheosized beyond all human probability by one who affects to judiciously appraise but who inevitably yields to unstintingly deify. Or perhaps the book might be used a text for the children whose heroes, of late, have become somewhat tarnished at the hands of unsparing biographers.

At any rate, when you read "The Story of Dwight W. Morrow," you will find that he was one of many in the family of a West Virginia schoolmaster who in all his life never earned more than $1800 a year. Throughout his schooldays, Dwight, as were all his brothers and sisters, was "the brightest in the class." Even upon his graduation from Amherst he received all the votes but one for "being the brightest man in his class of seventy-six;" the remaining vote was tendered ex-president Calvin Coolidge. Following his graduation, Morrow was subsequently lawyer, banker, diplomat, politician. He served as chairman of the New Jersey State Prison Commission, was a member of the Allied Maritime Transport Council was chairman of the Morrow Board which settled the aviation question harrowing the country in 1925. In short, the book is a valuable manual for all poor but ambitious boys who aspire to Morgan partnerships. It is a veritable "success story," which more anecdotes of the personal sort would have made more palatable.

B. K.

Gibbons—"Knight of the Air"

Floyd Gibbons, Knight of the Air, by Douglas Gilbert. Edited by Burton Rascoe. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

By way of introduction to those uninitiated who have not heard his dramatic compendium of the day's news broadcast nightly from New York, Floyd Gibbons, familiar to every radio fan from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific, to every farmer throughout the Middle West, is an ex-correspondent in the Far East and elsewhere whose odyssey completely eclipses the comparatively mild adventures of George Seldes, another intrepid ex-correspondent.

Joining the staff of the *Chicago Tribune* in 1912, Gibbons' subsequent saga includes an assignment with General Pershing on the latter's expedition into Mexico in search of Villa, passage on the ill-fated s.s. *Laconia* on her last voyage when she was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland and a number of Americans lost their lives, coveing the battle of Chateau-Thierry where he lost the sight of his left eye, leading a caravan from Cairo to Timbuctoo, entering Soviet Russia without a passport in the days of the famine, and reporting the Riff campaign in Morocco.

At forty, tired of being at the beck of the *Tribune's* latest whimsey, Gibbons began broadcasting the *Literary Digest's* daily "radio front page." He speaks at a maximum speed of 245 words a minute and at an average speed of 216 words a minute. Every word, his biographer states, is clearly pronounced, completely enunciated, readily understood.

B. K.

Story of Racial Passion

Amok, by Stefan Zweig, translated by Cedar and Eden Paul; The Viking Press, New York, 1931. 121 pages

Stefan Zweig is proclaimed as the master of the shorter novel, or as the Germans phrase it, the "novelle." "Amok" has received high praise in his own country but was thought at first "too daring for Anglo-Saxon taste". It is now presented in this English translation.

It is a story of Java with no Javanese in it The problem is one of racial loneliness and passion, together with one of the oldest catastrophes known to civilized man. Knowing the East slightly, as we do, the working out of the woman's extremity seems most improbable, but those who like the unusual and the bizarre will find the tale interesting. Indeed, it holds one, for it has an element of the eerie in it, and the method of its telling makes us think of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner". The somberness of its setting continues the feeling of suspense until the tragic climax.

It is a story totally without beauty, but the element of aesthetic satisfaction is present and brings a suitable reaction at its inevitable conclusion. Stefan Zweig can tell a story and this one is just long enough to be effective. He proves himself an artist even in the use of dark and forbidding material.

July 11, 1931. G. B. S.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The *Political Science Quarterly*, published by Columbia University, New York, in its current issue contains an article by Walter Lippmann, former editor of the *New York World*, on "The Press and Public Opinion." Mr. Lippmann expresses the opinion that the world we live in cannot be brought under civilized control without the gifts of the liberal spirit.

The *Shipping Review* (Shanghai) has begun the publication of Captain O. Olin's Diary of 64 Years at Sea.

Copies have been received in Shanghai of the newly established illustrated monthly magazine *Peking*. It is published monthly by the University Press at No. 10, Li Kuang Ch'iao Hsi Chieh, in the former northern Capital. Among the ilustrations are reproductions of paintings by Ch'en Hsu showing the Holy Family and other Biblical subjects in Chinese setting.

The Paul Geuthner Oriental Bookstore, 13, Rue Jacob, Paris, has issued a catalogue of books dealing with the languages of the world, in which the Chinese and other Asiatic languages play a prominent part.

The June 24 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to the Franco-Italian naval dispute. Discussing this subject William T. Stone says that if a final settlement of this subject is not reached in the near future, agreement will be rendered even more difficult by the adoption of the building programs for the year 1931-1932.

Chinese Demand Evacuation of Japanese Police from Wanpaoshan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking despatched a Note to Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, July 22 demanding the immediate evacuation of the Japanese police and Koreans from Wanpaoshan and compensation for damages sustained by the Chinese farmers. The Chinese Note also declares the contract governing the lease of the farmland to the Koreans illegal and invalid. Questions relating to the cancellation of the contract and the awarding of compensation are to be adjusted.

Murderers of Women Missionaries in Szechuen Sentenced to Death

According to information published by the *Shanghai Evening Post* of July 25 two Chinese youths, one Hsu Tien-yu, 19, a native of Kansu, and the other Ma Ying-ling, 17, a native of Kwangtung, who together with a third man, Yang Shu-tseng, brutally murdered two American women missionaries in Yunnanfu several months ago, have been sentenced to death by Judge Tuan Tao-yuen of the Yunnanfu District Court. The accomplice Yang was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. The murder was committed with hatchets while the husbands of the victims were absent.

Mission to Lepers Holds Annual Meeting

The fifth annual meeting of the Chinese Mission to Lepers was held in Shanghai July 30 when Dr. Lee S. Huizenga was scheduled to deliver a lecture on "History and Leprosy." The Mission has decided to convene a National Leprosy Conference in April, 1932, with a view to co-ordinating all efforts of leper workers in China and creating a nation-wide interest in the immense social problem of leprosy in this country, which is said to have claimed as many as 1,000,000 victims. A drive for $50,000 is be launched some time between November and December for the erection of a New Leprosy Dispensary to take the place of the present Hongkew Clinic for Skin Diseases.

American Women Tourists Held Up by Bandits Near Peiping

Three American women tourists, Mrs. Edmund Locke, Miss Catherine Carr, and Miss Palmer, while motoring to the Great Wall from Peiping July 25, were attacked by two bandits who jumped on the running-board of their car and fired a number of shots, one grazing the chauffeur's leg. The bandits forced the chauffeur to drive into a side road, where they took the ladies' wrist watches, money, and all their valuables, including a pearl necklace.

Japanese Reported Killed by Mukden Troops

A correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* in Dairen reported July 25 that four Japanese travellers had been shot and killed by Mukden troops. It was stated that the Japanese were touring in North China, but no further details were given.

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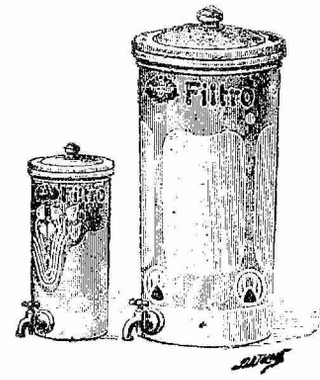

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Who's Who in China

Chung Ao, government official; born at Mei-hsien, Kwangtung, 1890; was graduated from the electrical engineering department of the High Technical School of the Board of Communications in the Ching Dynasty and the Wisconsin University, U.S.A. graduating with M.A. degree in electrical engineering; since his return from America, he has successively served as dean of National Chiaotung University, professor of the Peking Government University, and of Peking Government Technical College, engineer at the Telephone Administrations of Wuhan, Peiping and Tientsin; electrical engineer attached to the Chinese Navy, chief consulting engineer in China of U. S. International Telegraph and Telephone Company, director of the branch office of thePeiping-Tientsin Wireless Station, technical expert of the Ministry of Communications, sectional chief of the telegraph division of the same Ministry, director of the Telephone Administration of Tientsin and of Peiping; director of the International Telegraph Administration and now director of the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications, Nanking, 1931; member of Chinese Engineers' Association, Radio Engineers' Association and U. S. Electrical Engineers' Association; address: Department of Telegraph Administration, Ministry of Communications, Nanking.

Chung Ao

鍾鍔，年四十一歲，廣東梅縣人，清郵傳部高等實業學校電機科畢業，美國威斯康新大學電機工科碩士，歷充中國工程師學會無綫電工程師學會美國電氣工程師學會會員，交通大學主任及教務長，北京大學教員，北京工業大學教員，武漢平津電話局工程師，海軍軍官電氣工程研究科科長，美國國際電報電話公司駐華技術主任，平津無綫電台管理分處主任，交通部技正，電業科科長，交通部統一東北電政代表，天津電話局局長，北平電話局局長，國際電信局局長，現任交通部電政司司長 。

British Communications Company Faces Heavy Losses

A *Reuter* telegram from London July 23 stated that a diminution in receipts approaching a million sterling is revealed in the annual report of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, for 1930. The profit of £326,248 represents a decrease at the rate of £830,000 per annum. The directors declare that the communications services of the Empire cannot be indefinitely conducted at a loss and, on the basis of present traffics, it is said that a loss seems to be the probably outcome for the year 1931. The telegram states that the directors have examined every possible remedy for this "disastrous situation," including raising rates and closing down unprofitable routes and services and have come to the conclusion that nothing short of the most drastic measures can permanently restore the health of the communications system. The Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., are the owners of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co.

Soviet's Troubles in "Holding" Citizens Residing Abroad

Harbin—The recent action of the U.S.S.R. authorities in Moscow in compelling all Russian employes of the Chinese Eastern Railway to sign a petititon expressing their wilingness to return to Russia upon the request of the Soviet authorities, has produced a serious situation in Harbin which is largely populated by Russian citizens who depend, directly or indirectly, upon the Railway for livelihood. As indicated in a previous message the recent petition circulated among all Russian employes of the C. E. R. was a clever move to obtain complete control and supervision over all Russian citizens who have any connection with the Railway. The petition was so worded that any Russian employe who would not agree to return to Russia at any time, can immediately be cut off from employment and worse, he may lose his current salary and annuities.

Since the Russian employes of the Railway were caught in the clever trap, they are now in a helpless situation and literally have made themselves servants for body and soul of the Moscow authorities. Since 1927 when the Soviet Government assumed arbitrary control of the C. E. R. the Moscow authorities have gradually been weeding out all Russian employes of the Railway who were not looked upon as loyal Soviet citizens. Last month there was a further dismissal of Russians who were not looked upon as loyal Soviet citizens and immediately their places were taken by new employes sent out from Russia.

The motive of the U. S. S. R. authorities in making this ruling has been inspired by the disinclintion of Soviet citizens to return to their home-land after serving in foreign countries. It is an open secret in Harbin that very few Soviet citizens employed on the C. E. R. ever expect to return to Russia. This is evidenced in the energy which a large percentage of the local Soviet citizens display in the study of English and other foreign languages immediately upon their arrival in Harbin, Undoubtedly their hope after completing their term of employment on the C. E. R. is to settle down in China or proceed to some other foreign country for residence during the remainder of their lives.

Although the Moscow authorities have succeeded in putting over the recent scheme whereby all Russian employes of the C. E. R. were forced to give a written statement of their willingness to return to their homeland at the pleasure of the U. S. S. R. it still remains to be seen whether the Soviet can in this way force the absolute loyalty of its citizens residing abroad. In order to receive their salaries, all of the local Soviet citizens signed the petition, but whether they will actually return to Russia upon the orders of Moscow is extremely problematical.

It is also thought locally that Moscow has a still further motive in connection with the recent action, which is to compel all Russian employes of the C. E. R. to subscribe for all loans issued by the Moscow authorities. Heretofore the Russian employes of the Railway, even including supposedly loyal Soviet citizens, have shown a strong disinclination to invest their savings in bonds issued by the home Soviet Government.

Shanghai Race Club Revises "Champion" Drawing Rules

The Shanghai Race Club has issued a circular to members of the club describing the system which will hereafter be followed in drawing the Champion Sweeps, twice yearly. The new system is expected to come into effect with the forthcoming Autumn Race Meeting, the first week in November.

The old system of having "A" and "B" sweeps is to be abolished, and in its place one huge sweep, consisting of 125,000 tickets at $10 each, will be conducted. Subscription lists will be supplied to members of the Race Club, as before, and members will be required to sign their names against numbers stated therein, but the Stewards reserve the right to refuse any subscription as well as the right to remove any member's name from subscription lists. "No tickets will be issued," the circular states in emphatic print. An important innovation is that all prizes will be duplicated, and if all tickets are sold they will comprise the following:

Two—1st prizes of $21,000.
Two—2nd prizes of $60,000.
Two—3rd prizes of $30,000.
120 prizes of about $1,250.
500 prizes of about $500.

GROWING OCCIDENTAL INTEREST IN ORIENTAL BUDDHISM

Yekon Furukawa

The foreign newspapers in the Far East recently published interesting articles indicating a growing Occidental interest in Buddhism, the great Oriental religion. One article told of the decision of Yekon Furukawa, head of the so-called "Rinzai" Buddhist Sect in Japan to go the United States for the purpose of inaugurating a five-year campaign to convert the American people to Buddhism. Rev. Furukawa arrived in San Francisco last month to start his campaign.

Trebitsch Lincoln

The other item, which also received wide publicity in the Chinese newspapers, told of the action of Trebitsch Lincoln, former member of the British Parliament and popularly known as an "international Spy," who has renounced the Christian faith and become a Chinese Buddhist Monk. According to an article dealing with Lincoln which appeared in *The Review* on June 20, he has now completed all the steps necessary to become a regularly ordained Buddhist Monk and is living in a monastery in Peiping Lincoln's picture, which appears on the right, shows that he has even experienced the "candle-burning" test which produces the scars which are to be seen on the heads of all ordained Chinese Buddhist Monks.

Col. Lindbergh Not Certain Yet of Plans for China

Recent telegrams from the United States indicate that Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, who with Mrs. Lindbergh, is making a flight to the Far East via Canada and Alaska in a Lockheed-Sirius pontoon-equipped monoplane, has not yet decided definitely on his plans for an aerial tour of China after he has visited Japan.

Another Non-Stop U.S.-Japan Attempt

Reg Robbins and H. S. Jones, who made an unsuccessful attempt to make a non-stop flight from Continental United States to Japan several weeks ago, are scheduled to make another attempt shortly in the monoplane *Fort Worth*. The plane is to be refuelled over Fairbanks and Nome, Alaska; also over the Behring Strait if the necessary arrangements can be made. In an interview at Seattle Mr. Robbins said he was convinced that it is a perfectly practical plan to operate a mail and passenger airmail service between Seattle and Tokyo.

Children Are Tortured in U. S. Prisons, Wickersham Report Says

A further report by Wickersham commission, which appeared in Washington this week, deals with the United States penal system. The report declares that despite almost incredible punishments most prisons fail to provide disciplinary correction. Some unspeakable horrors are described in the report, which reads like a grim document about an earlier century. It tells of frequent floggings of boys bound and mercilessly lashed to the exhaustion point, of torture by shackling and cross fettering, of drenchings with cold water and periods of solitary confinement on bread and water. The report declares that the prison hospitals are always full and the children in prisons often clothed in rags.

Figures Published of Declared Exports to U. S. from Shanghai

The U. S. Consulate General at Shanghai has issued a table of the delcared exports from Shanghai to the United States for the half year ended June 30, 1931, together with a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the previous year. However, owing to the change in the system of publishing statistics exact comparisons are impossible. Under the present pratice only commodities paying advalorem duties are obliged to take out consular invoices. This means that duty-free goods, for example the very important item of raw silk, and goods paying a specific duty, are not listed, except in so far as exporters choose to invoice their shipments voluntarily at the Consulate. Of the $11,364.150 total of exports listed for the six months as published by the Consulate, only $3,278,252 represent cargo for which the taking out of invoices was compulsory, and it is apparent from the figures that many exporters who are not obliged to take out invoices by law do not take the trouble to do so vountarily. Cotton lace and pongees are among the more important articles for which invoices are obligatory. Lace to a value of $365,944 was shipped to the U. S. A. during the six months period. Pongees for the same period totalled $463,722. All figures are U. S. Gold.

Walter Adams Takes Up Duties at Hankow

The *Hankow Herald* of July 23 reports the arrival in that city of Walter A. Adams, the new American Consul-General there, who was formerly American Consul at Nanking. Mr. Adams relieves Frank P. Lockhart who is being transferred to Tientsin to succeed Consul-General C. E. Gauss. Mr. Gauss recently received an assignment to the Department of State. The Hankow paper states that during his stay of six years in Hankow, Mr. Lockhart had done a great deal in promoting friendly Sino-American relations.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE T. V. SOONG—WAR SITUATION ON THREE FRONTS

(*Continued from page 338*)

embarking on the train for Hongkong. All who did succeed in embarking on the train were rigorously searched.

***

Hongkong, July 27 (7 P. M.)—The Canton Government announced today that it will definitely begin collection of the business-tax on all commercial and retail firms in the city of Canton on Saturday, August 1. The collection of the business-tax as a means of raising war revenues was announced several weeks ago, but owing to opposition of the merchants it has been postponed. Owing to the Government's need of funds, it has been decided to proceed with the collection of the tax despite the merchants' objections.

***

Hongkong, July 27 (7 P. M.)—The Canton Government Council, highest organ of the "National Government" announced today that an additional sum of $1,000,000 had been sent to the north for the purpose of paying the troops of Gen. Shih Yu-shan, who has rebelled against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and according to report in Canton Shih has accepted the command of Canton's so-called 5th Group Army Corps. When Tsou Lu, leader of the Western Hills Clique in the Kuomintang departed for the North three weeks ago, the Canton authorities announced that he had been provided with $1,000,000 for the "buying over" of Shih Yu-shan and other northern militarists.

***

Hongkong, July 27 (7 P. M.)—The Canton "National Government" has announced the early opening of regular ministries of education, communications, Industry and Foreign Affairs. The War Minister probably will be either Hsu Chung-hsi or Huang Shao-hsiung, while Tsou Lu probably will be Minister of Eductaion. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and Tang Shen-chi probably will return to Canton from the Kuomintang political conference at Wuchow tomorrow, while Generals Chang Fa-kwei and Li Tsung-jen will remain in Kwangsi province.

***

Hongkong, July 28, (8 P.M.)—Serious alarm exists at Swatow due to the receipt of information that the notorious Communist leader, Huang Kung-tao, is planning an invasion of the Swatow and East River district with 20,000 Communists and bandits. It is stated that Huang's forces have been reorganized from the red-bandit gangs which were driven out of Kiangsi and Fukien provinces by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang announced today that he is dispatching immediately a force of 6,000 troops from Canton to Swatow, with the object of opposing the Communists. The Cantonese forces will be commanded by Gen. Huang Han-ping.

***

Hongkong, July 28 (8:30 P. M.)—There is a renewal of Cantonese troop movements into northern Kwangtung province, it being stated that the Cantonese forces have reached Tayuling near the Hunan frontier.

Gen. Li Tsung-jen, head of the Kwangsi forces, issued a statement from Wuchow today in which he declared that the Kwangsi forces will enter Hunan province within one week.

The Kuomintang Conference at Wuchow, which was participated in by various Cantonese and Kwangsi leaders decided to immediately dispatch envoys to Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuen with the object of winning over various divisional commanders to the support of Canton.

The Cantonese commanders, Li Yang-ching and Yu-Han-miao, departed this morning for Shiukwan for the purpose of reconstructing the trenches and fortifications in that area which were damaged by the recent floods.

***

Hongkong, July 29 (2 P. M.)—Various Chinese commercial organizations in Canton have sent delegates to the Canton "National Government" for the purpose of protesting against the Government's decision to re-introduce the likin tax system which was abolished by the Central Government last year. According to the Government's announcement, the return to the likin-tax system is considered necessary as a means of raising war funds. Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the Canton military hopes to raise a monthly revenue of $10,000,000 in this way.

In addition to this action, the Kwangsi military commanders have decided to "farm-out" the taxes at Wuchow as a further means of raising funds for financing their contemplated expedition into Hunan province.

The Canton Government also has experienced considerable difficulty regarding the imposition of a business-tax due to the united opposition of the Canton merchants, but according to latest reports the Government has decided to impose the tax on August 1.

***

Hongkong, July 29 (2 P. M.)—According to a report from Canton this morning, certain political elements in Nanking have made proposals to Canton for a peaceful adjustment of the complications between the two factions. In this connection it was stated that Nanking may decide to send Gen. Li Chai-sum, former Kwangsi commander who has been in Nanking for several months, and Tai Chi-tao of the Examination Yuan at Nanking, to Canton as delegates.

***

Hongkong, July 29 (2 P. M.)—Gen. Chang Hui-chang, head of the Aviation Department of the Canton "National Government" has gone to Chungshan for a conference with Tang Shao-yi.

***

South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (July 20)—Canton report alleged that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had sent a representative to Canton to interview Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Ku Ying-fan, Tang Shao-yi, Generals Chen Chi-tang, Li Chung-jen and others on the matter of a compromise in view of the serious situation facing the country in view of the Sino-Japanese-Korean crisis in Manchuria ....Stated Canton leaders made certain counter proposals, one being that Gen. Chiang should at least leave Nanking for a holiday abroad and that Gen. Chen Ming-shu be given a post in Nanking instead of Canton and further, that the 19th Route Army should in future be commanded Gen. Chiang Kwang-Nai....The continued postponement of the Kuomintang conference scheduled first for Nanning and then Wuchow, Kwangsi province, has been responsible for the circulation of rumors pertaining to the genuineness of Kwangsi's loyalty to Canton; report stated that rumors persist that some of the Kwangsi military leaders and also some Canton leaders are not friendly to Gen. Chen Chi-tang's continued control of Canton and that the Kwangsi clique is actually plotting for the control of both Kwangsi and Kwangtung: also reported that Chen Chi-tang has been witholding military funds from the Kwangsi troops; stated that Kwangsi has decided to do its own financing by issuance of military notes....Canton Mint stated to have purchased five million ounces of bar silver in Hongkong and is turning out 400,000 new coins daily of $1 denomination; when $10,000,000 has been coined the Government will issue paper notes against them as reserve, the purpose being to raise funds for the anti-Chiang drive; Canton also contemplating issuance of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 in "big-dollar" notes as war measure....Wholesale forgery of war-bonds causes Government to cancel considerable part of issue....Government announces that all foreign firms must pay the new business-tax....Canton alleges that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is enlisting Kiangsi Communists into a new army and that T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance has been ordered to raise $2,000,000 for purpose; stated Soong has floated $2,000,000 loan in Hankow and has issued a new loan of $4,000,000 in "Tunghsi" notes; alleged truce exists between Chiang and Reds in Kiangsi....Canton watching anxiously results of visit of Tsou Lu of Western Hills Kuomintang faction to Dairen for purpose of enlisting support of Yen Hsi-shan; stated Tsou Lu traveled to Dairen by way of Japan and he will later proceed to Tientsin; stated in event Tsou Lu is successful, Canton will organize two additional armies to be known as 5th and 6th Group Armies to be commanded by Han Fu-chun, Shih Yu-shan, Sun Tien-yin and Ma Hung-kwei.... Negotiations being conducted by P. C. Hsieh, managing director of Canton-Kowloon Railway with British for revision of contract has been postponed; stated Mr. Hsieh has resigned from the railway due to Government's prohibition against officials holding concurrent posts, and will in future devote himself to Canton finances; stated Canton-Kowloon Railway has monthly income of $100,000; stated Railway will order ten new coaches with funds obtained from British Boxer Fund remittance....Canton officials making investigation of smuggling problem between Hongkong and Canton, due to great losses experienced by Chinese Maritime Customs; stated present Customs surplus of $2,000,000 monthly could be greatly increased if smuggling could be stopped; situation being investigated by P. C. Hsieh on behalf of Canton finance ministry; Hsieh accompanied by Wu Yu-hang of Finance

Ministry Chuan Mu-tsai, special officer and Wu Sheung-ying, vice-Minister of Finance.

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South China Morning Post, (July 21)—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, leader of Kwangsi military announced he is sending 4,000 veteran troops, unarmed to Canton to be used for filling vacancies in Gen. Chen Chi-tang's 1st Group Army; Gen. Chow Chi appointed chief-of-staff of 3rd Army of 3rd Group force; Canton hopes Tsou Lu will complete his mission to North in three weeks and return to Canton; Canton stated to have sent Hsu Ching-tang and Li Chung-yen to North to assist Gen. Shih Yu-shan; stated Gen. Sun Pung-yung establishing headquarters in Swatow to facilitate intrigue in Fukien province; claimed following Fukienese commanders favorable to Canton, Liu Woo-tin, Chang Chen, Lu Hsin-pong Chen Kuo-hui and Feng Sheng-tao....Canton alleges that Gen. Chen Ming-hsu of 19th Route Army sent Fan Ki-mo to Canton to negotiate a reconciliation with Gen. Chen Chi-tang; stated Wang Ching-wei, Chen Chi-tang and Chang Fa-kwei sent long telegram to Chen Ming-hsu urging him to rejoin Canton; Eugene Chen, while in Hongkong, held conversations with various British officials about the purchase of arms and the facilitating of arms shipments through Hongkong to Canton....Kwangsi commanders send appeal to Canton for appropriation of $5,000,000 monthly for military support, state Kwangsi revenues from tobacco and spirits only amount to $1,900,000 which is insufficient for military purposes; considerable criticism aroused among Canton merchants by re-institution of likin taxes; stated Canton likin office only raises $50,000 to $70,000 monthly, while expenses of the office amounts to $50,000 monthly....Canton invites Japanese Consul at Shameen to become Canton's high political adviser at $2,000 monthly; appointment recommended by Wang Ching-wei and Ku Ying-Yan who claimed that the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a staunch friend of Japan.

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..*South China Morning Post*, Hongkong, (July 22)—Canton issues official statement that Canton's war against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will be started on August 1 when Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides" will invade Hunan while Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops commanded by Gen. Yu Hon-miao, will invade Kiangsi province; if necessary Gen. Hsu Chung-hsi will also invade Fukien; Canton claims that Gen. Shih Yu-shan (Kuominchun) has accepted Canton's appointment as commander of the 5th Route army to drive on Nanking; also claimed that Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang will shortly join in....Canton "State Council" passed war resolution on July 21. but actual drive northward not to start until Canton political leaders hold conference at Wuchow, the general purpose being to launch attack on Chiang Kai-shek before the Communists are eradicated in Kiangsi....Canton merchants still objecting to the imposition of business tax, have submitted counter-proposals; Canton Government orders heavy tax on matches....Canton papers publish lurid accounts of Shih Yu-shan rebellion claiming that 27 commanders in Shantung and Honan led by Shih Yu-shan signed telegram against Chiang Kai-shek alleging misappropriation of funds, failure to suppress Communists, aspirations for dictatorship and failure to apportion funds equitably among troops other than his own divisions....Canton reports claim Feng Yu-hsiang playing prominent part in rebellion....Stated that Shih-Yu-shan is holding as prisoner of war, Gen. Chang Hsueh-cheng. brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang....Canton claims that Northern rebels will put 200,000 troops into field against Central Government.

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South China Morning Post, (July 23)—Canton Government convenes conference of officers of 1st and 4th Group Army Corps for discussion of plan of compaign against Central Government; air-forces divided into two squadrons....Canton "National Government" issues 600-word ultimatum against Chiang Kai-shek criticising his inability to suppress Communists after two months' campaign; alleges anti-red campaign a failure and reds spreading into Fukien and Chekiang; Chiang Kai-shek also charged with inefficiency in handling disbandment plans....Canton decides to use Customs surplus for war-bond issue of $30,000,000; Canton demands local commercial community donate $2,000,000 to anti-Nanking campaign....Sun Fo and wife go to Hongkong for brief rest....Canton claims that Chiang Kai-shek shortly forced to return to Nanking because of the serious situation in North....Canton report states Eugene Chen entrusted with "very important" diplomatic mission to Japan in which connection Wang Chiang-wei, Leftist delivered speech declaring necessary for Canton to maintain closest possible relations with Japan.

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South China Morning Post, (July 24)—Canton postpones ceremony for inaugurating anti-Nanking expedition; also reported that mobilization of Kwangsi and Ironside troops again delayed....Canton experiencing serious difficulties over war-revenues; Finance Ministry order all finance organs in two provinces to submit reports; stated Kwangtung revenue amount to $8,000,000 monthly while Kwangsi's revenue amounts to only $1,900,000 monthly while Kwangtung's expenditures amount to $6,000,000 monthly and Kwangsi's to $1,000,000....Canton report alleges Chiang Kai-shek has sent peace offer to Canton urging peace in view of the serious crisis with Japan; claimed Chiang agrees to resign his high posts and would permit Canton to name a successor; stated Hu Han-ming be made chairman of the State Council and Wang Ching-wei head of Kuomintang; Canton however, minimizes the Japanese crisis and not favorable to Chiang's alleged peace terms....Stated Wu Tieh-chen at Nanking has written a "peace" letter to Sun Fo, suggesting compromise of trouble· claimed this the reason for Sun fo's trip to Hongkong....Canton claims that Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, after year of retirement again resuming political activities in Kwangsi province....Canton merchants continue protests against imposition of business-tax....Canton claims Chiang Kai-shek sent Dr. H. H. Kung to Peiping for important conference with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang....Canton Kuomintang C. E. C. and Central Supervisory issue regulations for meeting of National People's Convention to be held in Canton in autumn.

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South China Morning Post (July 25) With regard to peace rumors pertaining to an attempt to patch up the trouble between Canton and Hanking, it was stated today that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had suggested that there be created a so-called "Council of Elders" composed of the oldest Party leaders, to sit in Canton and pass on all important legislation before same could have the force of law....It was also claimed that Gen. Chiang had offered to resign his civilian posts in the National Government and to permit Canton to name his successor, but in exchange Gen. Chiang would retain the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air forces....Canton report states that message received from Gen. Chang Shui-kwai, commander of 4th Division stating that Peace Preservation Corps of Tingchow, Shanghang, Lien-Chien and Yungting, four districts on Fukien-Kwangtung border are seeking an alliance with the Government forces at Chiaoliang in order to withstand a threatened invasion of 10,000 Communists under the notorious leader Pang Tak-wei, who is reported to have occupied Tingchow, Lien-Chen and Yungting; Peace Preservation Corps only has force of 3,000, which is considered inadequate for resisting the Communists; alleged Chang Shui-kwai has agreed to join Canton if his proposal is accepted....Canton claims receipt of telegram from Shih Yu-shan in North reporting important successes in his fight with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops Shih claims to have captured Shih-chiachwang on July 21 and Changting (Hopei) on July 22....Gen. Sun Pun-yung, who was sent to Fukien by the Canton Government, claimed that various commanders in Fukien are willing to join Canton, those mentioned being Generals Lu Hsing-pong, Lu Sin-min, Ko Yi and Chen Kuo-hui; two other important Fukien Generals Chang Chen and Liu Woo-tin, however, have not announced their attitude; Gen. Sun proposes to establish his headquarters at Swatow to continue negotiations....In order to increase strength of Gen. Chen Chi-tang forces to 23 regiments, Gen. Chen has demanded that the Government Council provide him with $4,700,000 monthly; Council approves appropriation of $1,600,000 for enlisting new recuits; result of demands for military funds all Canton salaries delayed and not payable until Sept. 1; all appropriations for education held up....Canton paper alleges Eugene Chen's trip to Japanese was for reasons of health, but while in Tokyo, Mr. Chen may discuss with Japanese Government the recent Sino-Korean complications in Manchuria....Canton report stated that when the Kitano Maru, carrying Mr. Chen, arrived in Japan a group of members of the Tokyo Kuomintang attempted to force their way into his cabin, but were repulsed by the police; Chinese Kuomintang members in Japan circulate literature denouncing Eugene Chen for attempting to "sell the country."....In order to prevent opponents of the Canton

Government from using mails, Canton announces strong censorship of all incoming and outgoing mails; mail inspection bureaus composed of high Party and military officials established at Swatow, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Kongmoon, Kaying, Shiukwan, Toishan, Wuchow, Swabue, Samshui and Chungsan....Owing to pressure of administrative affairs Koo Ying-fan was prevented from attending Kuomintang conference in Wuchow which was attended by other high party officials....Reported that Lin Wen-kai, Canton Finance Commissioner has accepted compromise suggested by Canton commercial organizations regarding payment of business-tax; Government appoints fifteen sectional chiefs to control collections; Government officials will inspect books of all Canton business houses and each firm will be required to pay in proportion to its capital; stated investigation may require three months, but Government insists tax must be imposed before August 1; foreign firms with offices on Shameen also subjected to war-tax and foreign consuls notified.... Stated Canton Foreign Office will again take up with British authorities a re-division of the revenues of the Canton -Kowloon Railway, Cantonese charge British interests receive too large proportion of revenues.

Central Government to Grant Relief to Flood-Stricken Areas

By a mandate of the National Government issued July 24, immediate relief for the various flood-stricken areas in the country due to the recent heavy rainfall is to be effected. The Executive Yuan is instructed to despatch deputies at once to inspect the flood situation in various parts of the country, ascertain the extent of damage, and provide relief accordingly.

Wide areas in Nanking having been affected by flood. An Emergency Flood Relief Committee was organized in the Capital July 25 under the auspices of the Ministry of Interior. The organ is composed of representatives from the Executive Yuan, the Municipal Government, and the General Relief Committee. An inspection of the afflicted districts is being conducted in order to provide immediate relief for those in need. It is estimated that over 1,000 dwelling houses in the Hsiakwan district of the Capital collapsed as a result of the recent heavy raifalls. The buildings on both banks of the Chin Huai Canal in the southern part of the city were submerged to a depth of several feet.

Owing to the flooded condition of the detention house attached to the Kiangning District Court, the Porcurator released on bail a number of prisoners held on lighter charges, while other inmates of the institution were moved to quarters unaffected by water.

According to reports from Chinkiang, the province of Kiangsu will be confronted with famine this autumn in consequence of the heavy damage to the ricefields caused by the floods.

In the districts near Wuhu, Anhwei province, the collapse of embankments weakened by the swollen streams flooded about 200,000 mow of rice fields. Numerous houses collapsed and a number of cattle were drowned. The city of Wuhu itself was converted into a lake.

The situation is equally grave in other parts of the country, according to reports from Chinkiang, Hankow and other cities.

Traffic on the Nanking-Shanghai Railway line which had been blocked by a landslide north of Chinkiang was resumed July 27.

A heavy downpour combined with a hailstorm visited, Tsinan July 16 turning part of the city into a lake states a message from the Shantung provincial capital. Among other cities which suffered from the floods were Chuchow. Tungkuei, Wuyi and Mingkwang, all situated south of Pengpu.

The various cities along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway are also seriously affected by the flooods, according to reports from Soochow, Wusih, Quinsan, Tachong, Changshu and other places. As a result of the heavy rainfall and the rise of various streams, at least 30 percent of the rice fields has been damaged, it is estimated. In several places, granaries were washed off by the water, and sampans have had to be employod as temporary store houses.

The situation in the province of Chekiang is also serious. According to Hangchow despatches, the Chientang River was on the verge of overflowing its banks following the return of heavy rainfall. Many districts of the province, notably Kahsing, were inundated.

The Honan Provincial Government has issued a circular telegram appealing for relief for the thousands of flood victims in the province. Wide areas in different parts of Honan were inundated as the result of the recent heavy rainfall combined with the rising of various rivers.

Despatches from Changsha last week reported that the flood situation in Hunan had assumed grave proportions. More than a dozen districts in the province, particularly in north-eastern Hunan, were inundated. Heavy rainfall and torrents from the hills laid waste the fields and caused immense destruction to property. The Flood Relief Committee at Changsha is busily engaged in relief work in the stricken areas.

The heavy rainfall affected the river traffic between Shanghai and the inland cities of Wusih, Huchow, Pinghu and Changsui. Steamboats plying on the Soochow Creek, the Grand Canal and the Whangpoo River had to suspend their services wholly or partially. Shipping companies are reported to be facing heavy losses owing to this situation.

Food Prices Rise as Floods Threaten Crop Failure

Owing to the heavy floods which are now threatening to spread throughout the whole country, causing serious damage to Autumn harvests, the local wheat and flour market has been steadily rising during the past few weeks. Food dealers in the Central provinces and other parts of the country are competing with one another in obtaining supplies for their respective districts. Green tea has also lately been in great demand and large shipments of tea from the interior are being dumped in Shanghai for export. The tea merchants are holding their stock in the belief that the price will further rise, if the present flood situation should not improve. At present, there are estimated 14,000 cases of red tea and 20,000 cases of green tea in the local market.

Y. M. C. A. Issues Brochure on Social Center in Robinson Road

A brochure has been issued by the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Industrial Department, of which the director and executive secretary is Lowe Chuan-hua, entitled "Building Up the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. Social Center," situated in Robinson road, where the Association has secured the cooperation of the Shanghai Power Company to use their lot at the corner of Ferry road. The district within the scope of the experiment constitutes approximately one-fifteenth of the total area of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and has an estimated population of 210,000 (about one-fifth being factory workers). It is bounded by Soochow creek on the north, Markham road on the east, Avenue Road on the south and Jessfield in the west. Cotton spinning, the majority being Japanese mills, is by far the most important industry in this area both from the standpoint of the amount of investment and from the standpoint of the number of workers engaged, although knitting mills, flour mills, silk filatures, chemical works, rubber and leather factories also occupy a prominent position. The living conditions of workers are extremely congested and unsanitary. Although the Japanese cotton mill interests have erected hundreds of housese for rent to their workers at only $4 per month, still many of them are forced to sub-let their rooms in order to augment their family incomes. Other workers who cannot secure housing accommodations from the Japanese are compelled to live in less substantial quarters and even mud huts.

British to Ask Chinese to Hand Over Thorburn

The *North China Daily News* of July 26 printed a long telegram from its own correspondent in London stating that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Arthur Henderson, had authorized further representations to the Nanking government over the disappearance of J. H. Thorburn. A demand is to be made that Thorburn be produced for immediate trial under British law, in accordance with the extraterritoriality provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and China. The telegram stated that the British Government had been informed from an independent source that Thorburn, alive or dead, is in the hands of the Chinese military. In the meantime it was announced that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, had proceeded to Nanking by airplane and that he might go to Nanchang to see General Chiang Kai-shek.

Finance Minister Soong Warns Against Cantonese Bonds

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, issued the following statement July 29:

"As the obligations charged on the Customs Revenue, namely, Foreign Loans, Indemnities, National Loans, and the appropriation for unsecured Domestic and Foreign indebtedness, are secured on that Revenue as a whole, and not on any one specific part of it; and as the so-called 5% Revenue (which would have accrued if only the original 5% tariff had been in force) is totally inadequate now to meet these obligations, even those of the Foreign Loans and Indemnities alone, and as the Canton rebels are now arbitrarily appropriating for their own use the whole of the Additional Duties collected in the Liang Kwang ports, (i.e. Duties over and above the original 5% tariff), which are necessary for the full service of the above obligations, it follows that the Canton rebels in proposing an issue of Premium Bonds secured on the Additional Duties are not only infringing the integrity of the Customs Service, but also usurping the recognised rights of the bondholders of the above-mentioned foreign and national obligations.

"In view of these facts, therefore, the Minister of Finance of the Government of China hereby notifies bankers, merchants, and all whom it may concern that any issue whatsoever of bonds, whether premium bonds or ordinary loan bonds, put out by the Canton rebels and secured on the Customs revenue, or any part of such revenue, are null and void and will not be recognized in any way by the Government of China as having any claim on National funds, past, present, or future for payment of redemption and/or interest."

Unsuccessful Attempt Made on Life of T. V. Soong

An attempt on the life of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, was made on the morning of July 23, at the North Station, Shanghai, just after Mr. Soong and his party had alighted from the train from Nanking The attack was made by a gang of about ten men, armed with bombs and pistols. The gang hurled two bombs and opened fire with pistols simultaneously. Mr. Soong escaped. His secretary, Yu-loo Tang, was badly wounded and died shortly afterwards Altogether nine persons were wounded in the firing that took place between Mr. Soong's bodyguards and the gang. A student of the Central Military College, who had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the affair, was later released. As a result of the incident additional preautions are being taken on railways to Nanking and Hangchow. At Nanking a special exit for important Government officials is being provided.

Mother of T. V. Soong Dies at Tsingtao

The death occurred at Tsingtao July 23 of Madame K. T Soong, mother of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and mother-in-law of President Chiang Kai-shek. Madame Soong, who had been ill for some time, had arrived in Tsingtao from Shanghai a fortnight previously with a view to recuperating from her ailment. The death of Mrs. Soong occurred within a few hours after the attempt on T. V. Soong's life was made in Shanghai. The body of Mrs. Soong is being brought to Shanghai for burial. Mr. Soong has been granted a month's leave of absence.

The Silver Peso Made Legal Tender in Mexico

Both houses of the Mexican Congress July 25 approved the decree of President Pascual Ortiz Rubio which reforms the monetary law, removes gold pesos from circulation and leaves only silver pesos in circulation. It authorizes the Bank of Mexico to issue paper money in the amount of double its amount of gold and foreign money reserves: such paper will circulate on a par with silver pesos which will be legal tender in the payment of gold peso debts previously contracted. Gold pesos have been cancelled as legal tender.

Germany to Buy Silver for Coinage

A telegram from Berlin states that it will be necessary for the German Government to buy at least 1,000,000 kilograms of bar silver if President Paul von Hindenburg's decree providing for the minting of 500,000,000 silver marks is to be made effective. At present prices the amount of bar silver which it will be necessary for Germany to buy will cost approximately 40,000,000 marks.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperia' palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

57-433

No Parliamentary Enquiry Into French Policy in Indo-China

A correspondent at Haiphong of the *South China Morning Post* wrote under date of July 9, that just when much was being expected from the proposed visit of a Parliamentary Commission that was to come out to Indo-China from Paris to enquire into the political situation, a bomb-shell was dropped by the announcement that the scheme had been abandoned in favor of a local Commission to be formed of local Colonial Government officials with the same purpose in view. Although the proposed local Commission is to include military and political personages and also the head of a French Chamber of Commerce, they could hardly be expected to discharge the role with the saime efficiency as an outside group with a fresh and receptive mind like the proposed Parliamentary delegation would. The aims of the new Commission, it is noted in an Indo-China journal, are "to investigate the causes of the present evil, to enquire into the state of mind of the population, their griefs their aspirations. The task is long, arduous, delicate."

A Youthful Alleged Revolutionary

An application for bail for an Annamite girl named Li Sam, 16 years of age, an alleged revolutionary and conspirator against the French Government of Indo-China, held under the Deportation Ordinance, came before the Central Magistracy at Hongkong July 15. An adjournment was made into Chambers, for the discussion of the matter.

Indo-China Revolutionaries Arrested in Shanghai and Hongkong

Both in Shanghai and Hongkong in recent weeks arrests have been made at the request of the French authorities of Indo-China of various alleged revolutionaries. When the French steamer *Chennoceaux* left this port recently there were put on board five prominent revolutionaries, one a woman, who were taken under escort to Saigon where their trial is taking place before a special tribunal.

In connection with the arrest recently at Hongkong of Sguyen Ai-Quoc, leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Party in Indo-China, a French newspaper at Hanoi discussed the question of whether this man would be extradited by the British authorities of the Colony. According to international conventions between France and England there can be no extradition for political offenses, but the Hanoi paper suggested a way out of the difficulty, namely that the Hongkong authorities would "expel" Ai-Quoc and his confederates, placing them on board a French steamer bound for Haiphong.

Judge Shot Dead in Calcutta Court

R. R. Garlick, the senior judge of Alipore, a suburb of Calcutta, was shot dead in court July 27. His assailant was shot dead by the police. The assassin is believed to be Bimal Das Gupta, who was wanted in connection with the murder in April of James Peddie, a district magistrate. A letter in the assassin's pocket stated that the deed was intended as a reprisal for the death sentence passed on Dinesh Gupta.

Indian Student on Trial for Attempt on Life of Governor of Bombay

Balwan Cogate, a young student who is charged with attempting to kill the Acting-Governor of Bombay, Sir John Hotson, was brought up for trial at Poona July 33. The prisoner is the secretary of the Ferguson College gymnasium, and when the Acting-Governor was entering the college reading-room the prisoner fired two bullets at him. One of the bullets penetrated his coat just above the heart, but was stopped by the metal clasp of his pocketbook.

British Officers Stabbed in Indian Railway Coach

Two British officers, Lieutenant G. R. Hext of 8th Punjabis and Lieutenant E. M. Sheehan of the Royal Artillery were stabbed on the night of July 23 in the sleeping-car of the Punjab (India) mail train near Bansaval, by unknown men, who subsequently escaped into the jungle. Lieutenant Hext succumbed to his injuries. Lieutenant Sheehan is recovering.

Gandhi Sends Ultimatum on Revenue Collection

Mr. Gandhi July 26 has sent a letter in the form of an ultimatum to the Land Revenue Collector alleging coercion in the collection of land revenue. Mr. Gandhi has also telegraped the substance of the letter to the Viceroy who, it is understood, has asked Gandhi not to precipitate a crisis.

Former American Secret Service Man Startles Japanese

"The Black American Chamber" is the name of a book which has recently been published by Herbert O. Yardley formerly Chief of the Cryptology Department in the Information Bureau of the United States Government. The author says that during the Washington Conference the American Government made a sucessful attempt to decipher the Japanese as well as other alien code despatches exchanged between the Japanese and other foreign Ambassadors in Washington and their respective Home Governments.

So far as Japan was concerned, nearly two score of the official code despatches exchanged between the then Foreign Minister Count Uchida and the Japanese Delegate, during the Washington Conference, were deciphered.

Mr. Yardley, according to his "confession" succeeded in deciphering all Japanese codes after half a year's devoted efforts, while he confined himself to his secret office, which he called "Black Chamber," prior to the calling of the Washington Conference. The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* July 20 printed an extehsive review of the book. This Japanese paper says: 'The author was decorated with the Distiuguishd Service Order by the American Government but has recently disconnected himself, it is said, from the American War Department, for certain reasons, and published the book in question."

Infringement of Trademark Cases in Canton Courts

Among the cases which are pending in the Courts at Canton are those in which L. E. Waterman and Company. the famous pen and ink makers, are seeking protection against the sale of imitation ink as Waterman's and the Bond Electric Corporation, manufacturers of "Best" and "Bond" flashlights, who are proceeding against firms who copied the general design and colors of the cartons and paper bands which are put around the flashlights and which have been registered. Both cases failed in the District Court and an appeal is now being made to the Appellate Court.

Harbin Chinese Educational Facilities to be Improved

A complete reorganization of Chinese education in the so-called "Special Area," which includes Harbin and the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is in prospect according to a report issued recently by S. Y. Jowe (Chou Shou-yi), head of the Department of Education in that city. Mr. Jowe, who is an American returned student, says the Educational Department at Harbin will hold shortly a Summer Teachers' Training Institute for the purpose of bringing about uniformity and improvement in the primary and middle schools. All local teachers will be required to attend.

U.S. Waterworks Expert Due in Shanghai September 1

Nicholas S. Hill, American waterworks authority, who has been engaged by the Shanghai Municipal Council to investigate the waterworks situation here, is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai September 1, aboard the *Empress of Japan*, and will immediately take up his duties, according to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on July 25. Upon arrival, Mr. Hill will be charged with the duty of investigating the books of the Company, as well as the system of operations, for the purpose of determining if the company is being operated along economical lines. Mr. Hill is to receive G$12,000 and expenses for his services for a period of six weeks.

Seville Radicals Repulsed with Heavy Loss

Several hundred well armed revolutionaries made another attempt at Seville July 25 to gain possession of the Guardia Civil barracks. As on former occasions, the revolutionaries had adopted the tactics of driving before them women and children who however, being gripped by sudden fear, dispersed at the decisive moment, leaving the attackers exposed to rifle fire. They were repulsed with heavy losses. Nineteen bodies were picked up from the streets after the fighting died down, and it is believed that several more dead were carried back by the rebels when they retreated. Three leaders of the revolt, trapped in a blind alley were tried by court martial and were summarily executed shortly afterwards.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm Business Done 700,000 Shares
July 29

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. July 27	Tues. July 28
23⅛	11⅛	1.00	Adams Express	14¼	14½
42¾	18⅝	3.00	Allis Chalmers	24¾	Unq.
129¾	92¼	4.00	American Can	98⅞	99¼
51⅝	21¼	—	American &ForeignPower	28	28½
31½	11	—	American& For. Power W.	16	16¼
58½	24⅜	2.00	American Smelting	33½	33½
201¾	156½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	175⅛	175⅞
132¾	102⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	122	123
80¾	40⅜	3.00	American Waterworks	47¾	48½
43¼	18¾	1.50	Anaconda Copper	25⅜	25¾
23⅝	11⅛	1.00	Atlantic Refining	15¼	15½
87⅞	43½	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅛	52⅛
70⅜	38½	4.00	Bethlehem Steel	42¼	41¾
30¾	14½	1.00	Borg Warner	19¼	19½
45⅜	24¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	25½	25⅜
131½	59½	6.00	Case J. I.	68⅞	68⅞
54⅛	27½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	Unq.	Unq.
25¾	12½	1.00	Chrysler	22¾	25½
20¾	9¾	*.30	Cities Service, Com.	10¼	10¼
45⅝	20⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	29¾	30
16⅝	6	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	8⅜	8⅝ ?
12	6⅞	.40	Commonwealth &Southern	8	8¼
2¾	1⅜	—	„ war.	1⅝	1⅝
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	92	93¼
12	5	—	Continental Oil	8½	9
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3⅛	3¼
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	71⅞	72¼
107	71	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	87	87¾
185¾	118	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	139	142¼
61	31⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	37¾	38⅛
38⅜	11⅝	2.50	Fox Film "A"	15⅝	16¼
12	5⅛	—	General Aviation	4¾	Unq.
54¾	36	1.60	General Electric	40½	41½
56	43	3.00	General Foods	48½	49¼
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	37⅜	3⅝
84⅛	46½	5.00	General Railway Signal	Unq.	Unq.
42½	21	2.50	Gold Dust	27½	28⅜
20⅞	8¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	12½	13
52¾	30⅝	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	38¾ ?	40½
22⅝	10	1.00	Granby	14	13½
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors,	Unq.	Unq.
62½	27¾	4.00	International Cement	Unq.	Unq.
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	2	2
60½	38⅝	2.50	International Harvester	42⅛	41¼
20⅛	9½	.60	International Nickel	13¾	13⅝
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	29¼	29¾
80¾	40⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	51⅜	52⅛
15½	8½	—	Kelvinator	10⅛	10¼
31½	14¾	1.00	Kennecott	19	18¾
27¾	17⅞	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	19¼	18¾
35½	18	1.00	Kroger Grocery	29½	30⅛
91¾	60½	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	71¾	73⅛
63½	36⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	43¾	44⅜
21¼	11⅝	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.)	19½	20
19	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	12	12
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	10⅜	20¼
40⅞	20	4.00	Nash Motors	26½	27
14¾	6⅛	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	9¼	9¼
132¼	71½	6.00	New York Central	80	81¼
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	8	8⅜
69½	48½	3.00	Pacific Lighting	Unq.	53⅛
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	7¼	7⅛
50¼	19⅝	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	22⅞	23
64	42⅛	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	45⅝	46¼
8½	4⅞	.20	Pennroad Corporation	6	6⅛
16⅝	4¾	—	Radio Corp.	8¼	8¼
96½	72	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	79¼	79⅞
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	17⅛	17⅝
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	13⅞	14⅛
53	40⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50¾	51
63¼	44⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	54⅞	56¼
10¼	4½	—	Shell Union	Unq.	6⅛
23⅜	10⅛	—	Simmons Company	15½	15¾
54½	36	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	43	43¾
20½	14⅞	1.20	Standard Brands	17⅞	18
88⅝	55⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	62	62½
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	37	38⅛
26	13⅞	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	Unq.	18
36¼	18	2.00	Texas Corporation	23⅜	23¼
56¾	29⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	34⅝	34½
59	32	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	34	34⅜
18	6⅝	.40	Trans America	7¼	7⅝
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	49¾	50½
205⅛	137	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	158	158
38⅞	20⅞	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	27⅛	27⅝
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corporation	22⅜	22½
20⅜	10⅛	—	U.S. Rubber	14⅛	14⅛
152⅜	83⅛	7.00	U.S. Steel	92⅜	92⅜
76¾	23⅛	—	Vanadium	29½	Unq.
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	6⅞	7
107¾	56⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	64¾	65⅛
72⅝	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	67	68¼
*plus extras			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Upton Close Brings Another Tourist Party to China

Among the 75 American tourists brought to China by Upton Close on the s.s. *Arizona Maru*, which arrived here July 20, were: Dr. Moritz, head of the department of mathematics, University of Washington; Mark Dix, head of the Paxton-Hibben Memorial Hospital Committee; and Capt. Carl von Hoffman, noted adventurer and African explorer, who has with him 15,000 feet of film of the jungle tribes and wild animals of Africa.

The Upton Close touring party, which including the staff numbers 110 persons, departed from Shanghai on Sunday morning, July 26 for Nanking and after two days there was scheduled to proceed to Shantung province. While in Shantung the party planned a visit to the birthplace of Confucius at Chufu and also the sacred Confucian mountain at Tianfu, following which they will proceed to Peiping and thence to Manchuria and Korea on their return to Japan and the United States.

Upton Close, whose real name is Josef Washington Hall, was formerly engaged in newspaper work in China. After returning to the United States he joined the faculty of the University of Washington at Seattle, but left that position to engage in lecturing and magazine writing. He has also written several book dealing with Oriental topics.

Levitsky, Pick's Associate, Again Before Court

Maurice Levitsky, who was arrested with Eugene Pick several weeks ago on a charge of posing as a representative of the National Government, counterfeiting seals and altering documents, was again questioned before Judge Hyui in the Special District Court July 24. The examination of Levitsky was devoted almost exclusively to his and Pick's alleged counterfeiting of the chop of R. K. Raphael, British exporter and importer, 2 Canton Road. Wu Tse-hsiang, proprietor of the Mei Tai Printing Shop, Chapoo Road, told the court that on June 16, the accused called at his shop and said he saw Levitsky put a chop on a piece of paper. Levitsky denied the charge and declared that he called at the print shop for an order of visiting cards. He added that if he had used a counterfeited chop, he would have destroyed it after using it.

Dr. C.T. Wang Resigns—Urged to Remain

A Nanking message July 28 stated that President Chiang Kai-shek has urged Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who recently tendered his resignation, to remain in office to cope with the various weighty diplomatic issues now confronting the country. It is understood that Dr. Wang tendered his resignation as a result of the criticisms levelled against his alleged "weak-kneed" policy vis-a-vis Japan in regard to the Wanpaoshan Incident and the Chinese massacres in Korea.

French Mixed Court Rendition Agreement Is Signed

The agreement to abolish the French Mixed Court was signed during the week. Dr. Ying Shih, at the present time presiding judge of the civil division of the Special District Court, has been named president of the newly-created Second Special District Court, which will replace the French Mixed Court. President Liang of the Kiangsu Higher Court has been appointed president of the Third Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court which after August 1 will become the high court in the French Concession.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 22nd July 1931.

The attention of the whole World has been fixed upon the dire straits surrounding the financial position of Germany and in a lesser degree Austria and Hungary, and the great efforts being made by the Powers to relieve them. Late news indicates that although grave anxiety is still entertained, the situation is gradually becoming less tense.

Locally rates slipped down somewhat but afterwards recovered, and there is very little change to record. The speculators oversold positon is still estimaetd to be about £2¼ millon.

Silver:—On the 16th inst. opened at 13¼d. for spot and 13 1/16d. forward, and G. $0.28½, and closes to-day at 13d. and 12 15/16d. and G. $.27⅞. There has been some bear covering in India; China has both bought and sold; America inactive.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 16th inst. was 1/3d., lowered on the 18th inst. to 1/2 7/8d.

The market opened on the 16th inst. with sellers of T/T on London and New York at 1/3 3/8d. and G. $.31 1/8, but eased off almost immediately by sixteenths until 1 5/16d. and G. $ 30⅝ was reached; at that point with speculative selling, a recovery took place, and we closed at 1/3 5/16d. and G. $.30 7/8; other rates moved proportionately; Gold Bars opened at 739.50 and closed at 735.80.

On the 17th inst. again 1/3 3/8d. and G. $.31 1/4 were done at the opening between Banks, but after that a gradual easing took place all day, and at the close nothing better than 1/3 3/8d. and G. $.30⅜ could be had, 4 m/s Cr. 1/3 1/2d. and G. $.31¼; Gold Bars began at 734 and closed at 748.50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 82,936,000 a decrease of Tls. 159,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 174,140,000 an increase of $ 850,000
Estimated value Tls. 208,316,000 as against Tls. 220,060,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for June	Thursday July 16	Friday July 17	Saturday July 18	Monday July 20	Tuesday July 21	Wed. July 15
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/2.390	1/3	1/3	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/3	1/3	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 1/16	1/3 1/16	1/2 15/16	1/2 15/16	1/2 15/16	1/2 15/16
T/T on India	80.710	84	84	83½	83½	83½	83½
T/T on France	744.480	767	772	765	765	766	766
T/T on N.Y.	29.155	30¼	30⅜	30	30	30	30
T/T on Demand		30¼	30⅜	30	30	30	30
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		140	131	127	127	128	128
T/T on H'kong	80.795	80¼ nom.	80 nom.	80⅛ nom.	80¼ nom.	80⅛ nom.	80⅛ nom.
T/T on Japan	169.720	163¼	162¾	164½	164½	164½	164¼
T/T on Batavia	72.410	75½	75	74½	74½	74½	74½
T/T on Straits	193.480	185	185	186½	186½	186½	186½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/2.670	1/3⅞	1/3⅞	1/3¾	1/3¾	1/3¾	1/3¾
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/4	1/4	1/3⅞	1/3⅞	1/3⅞	1/3⅞
6m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A	1/3.515	1/4⅛	1/4⅛	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
4m/s B/P Cred D/A or D/P	790.600	815	820	810	810	810	810
4m/s N Y Lc	30.905	32	32⅛	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	32¼	32⅜	32	32	32	32

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 20	July 21	July 22
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	13¼	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅛	13
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 28⅛	G.$ 28¼	G.$.27⅞	G.$.28	G.$.28⅛	G.$.27⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 735.80	Tls. 748.00	Tls. 747.00	Tls. 743.8	Tls. 744.70	Tls. 748.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 112.80	Tls 112.50	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.40
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.5	Tls. 72.5	Tls. 72.53⅛	Tls. 72.6	Tls. 72.63⅛	Tls. 72.53⅛
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	2½%	London on Paris	T/T 123 57
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.84⅞
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 13/16
,, ,, 4 ,,	2⅝%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/1⅞
,, ,, 6 ,,	2¾%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 15/32

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

July 23, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	82	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	101¼	4.92
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	82⅝	7.47
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	106½	4.64
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	43½	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	84	7.51
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	101	5.93
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	71	9.46
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	68½	13.06
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	85¾	7.10
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	108	5.86
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100¼	6 99
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	40⅞	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106½	6.02
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp... ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	98	5.65
Oriental Development Co..	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	95¾	5.81
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	105	6.60
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	75	10.65
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	77	7.51
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	21	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	70	9.20
Saxon Public Works .	6½% May 1, 1951	61⅞	11.03
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	63	11.71
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan) ..	6 % July 1, 1932	99⅜	6.20
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	85	7.39
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101½	6.83
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	55	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	25⅜	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	56⅝	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Am. Shares)	76½	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	47½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	18⅛	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	27½	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	46	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	61	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	20	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	15	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	36¼	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	75¾	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	70	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	68	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	46	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	45½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	79	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	26½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	19	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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HIYE MARU, June 4.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America

Oil, Wood	*Pls.*	9,156
Eggs, Fresh	*Pcs.*	12,800

IRISBANK, June 4.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls*	62
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	139
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,492
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in Case	*Galls.*	50,500

KINAI MARU, June 5.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Tsingtao *Bls.* 35	*Pls.*	33.87
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 47 ,,	154 33
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	108
Bristles, Assorted	,,	135
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	119
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	82
,, ,, Liquid	,,	375
Oil, Tea	*Pls.*	430
,, Wood	,,	5,647
Seed, Sesamum	,,	9,001
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	202
Wool, Sheep's	,,	215
Skins, Lamb, Plates	*Pcs.*	325
,, Sheep, Untanned	,,	4,993
,, Leopard, ,,	,,	315
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	80,000
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	10,000

EMPRESS OF ASIA, June 6.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*	2
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	9.87
Yellow, ,, ,, 5	,,	5.23
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	42.00
,, Piece Goods	,,	2.66
Beans, Green	,,	20
Bristles	,,	45
Brassware	,,	19
Horsehair	,,	104
Hair, Human	,,	122
Wool, Sheep's	,,	398
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	*Pcs.*	47,400
,, Badger, Untanned	,,	4,690
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	6,137
,, ,, Plates	,,	775
,, Dog, Tanned	,,	3,144
,, Kid, ,,	,,	3,038
,, Fox	,,	278

CITY OF ELWOOD, June 8.

(Agents: American Pionner Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted	*Pls.*	141
Egg Albumen Dried	,,	84
Nutgalls	,,	166
Seed, Sesamum	,,	25,880
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	957
,, Doe, ,,	*Pcs.*	5,000

PRESIDENT MONROE, June 8.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	161
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	93
Canned Asparagus	*Pls.*	37
Butter	,,	10
Bacon	,,	13
Borax,	,,	168
Cheese	,,	6
Cotton Raw *Bls.* 2,250	*Pls.*	7,987
Fruits, Table and Pie	,,	30
Milk, Evaporated	,,	152
Newspapers, Old	,,	600
Oranges, Fresh	*Pls.*	1,206
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	6,255
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,058

SHINYO MARU, June 9.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 75 *Pls.*	266
Newspapers, Old	,,	500
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	11
Oil, ,, ,,	*Galls.*	13,045
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	316
Treasure:		
Silver Bar	*Hk. Tls.*	208,928

TOKAI MARU, June 9.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	916
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	504
Aluminium Powder	,,	17
Carbon Black	,,	281
Milk, Condensed	,,	19
Sulphur Black	,,	201
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,147
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	4
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 63	*G. U.*	4,756

GINYO MAUU, June 10.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ... *Bls* 500	*Pls.*	1,852

GOLDEN RIVER, June 10.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	21,710
Varnish	,,	308
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	*Sup ft.*	2,968,061

CORNEVILLE, June 10.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Asphalt	*Pls*	7,115
Newspapers, Old	,,	420
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Supft.*	345,656
Merchantable	,,	203,965
Poles	,,	81,013

SILVERCYPRESS, June 11.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* ...900	*Pls.*	3,150
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	147
Wire Shorts	,,	366
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tubes	,,	439
Aluminium-foil	,,	24
Aluminium-Sheets	,,	7
Bronze Powder	,,	19
Grease	,,	58
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	9
Petrolatum	,,	340
Sulphur Black	,,	986
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	20,250
Typewriters	*Pcs.*	30

PERU, June 11.

(Agents: East Asiatic Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber:		
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup.ft.*	2,950,228
Merchantable	,,	820,219
Laths	*Pcs.*	800,000

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, June 12.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 800	*Pls.*	2,800
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	15
Canned Asparagus	,,	9
,, Fruits	,,	7
Oranges, Fresh	,,	127
Raisins	,,	23
Shrimps, Dried	,,	8
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	102
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units.*	4,242

DARDANUS, June 13.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Artificial Silk Yarn	*Pls.*	92
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	55
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,260
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	43
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
50 per cent strength	,,	240
Milk, Condensed	,,	19
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,016
Wax, Paraffin	,,	337
Soda, Silicate of	,,	142
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	23,638

PRESIDENT WILSON, June 13.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Shanghai	*Pls.*	11
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai;	*Pls.*	2,99
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Tsingtao *Bls.* 35	,,	34.38
Silk, Waste:		
Antung & Chefoo *Bls.* 57	,,	161,17
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	63.42
,, Piece Goods	,,	1.28
Bristles, Assorted	,,	515
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	264
,, Whole Egg,	,,	81
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	1,475
Feathers, Duck	,,	44
,, Goose	,,	36
Hair, Goat	,,	668
Hair, Human	*Pls.*	163
Horsehair	,,	340
Wool, Sheep's	,,	5,140
Skins Dog, Tanned	*Pcs.*	10400
,, Fox, Untanned	,,	1,524
,, Goat, ,,	,,	7,601
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	13,526
,, Mole, ,,	,,	2,250
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	16,200
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	15,652

STUART DOLLAR, June 15.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cow, Living	*No.*	11
Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	184
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup ft.*	2,719,694
Merchantable	,,	700,968

BRAND, June 15.

(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	*Sup.ft.*	1,002,146

WISCONSIN, June 15.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Newspapers, Old	*Pls.*	210
Paper, Bond	,,	106

TAKAOKA MARU, June 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Hankow	*Pls.*	130
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	133
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
Intestines, Pig	,,	14
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,428
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	2,334
,, Doe, ,,	*Pcs.*	5,000
,, Deer, ,,	,,	1,086

EVERETT, June 18.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted	*Pls.*	100
Seed, Sesamum	,,	8,472

AFRICA MARU, June 20.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Wood Pulp, Chemical ...	*Pls.*	3,668
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup ft.*	1,002,139
Merchantable	,,	144,979

TAISHAN, June 22.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

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Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang etc.	*Pls.*	128
Brassware	,,	95
Bristles	,,	83
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	520
,, Raccoon, ,,	*Pcs.*	1,735
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	5,000
,, Dog, Tanned	,,	1,430
Skin Rugs, ,,	,,	710

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Soochow Univ. B'k & Sta.
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Soochow

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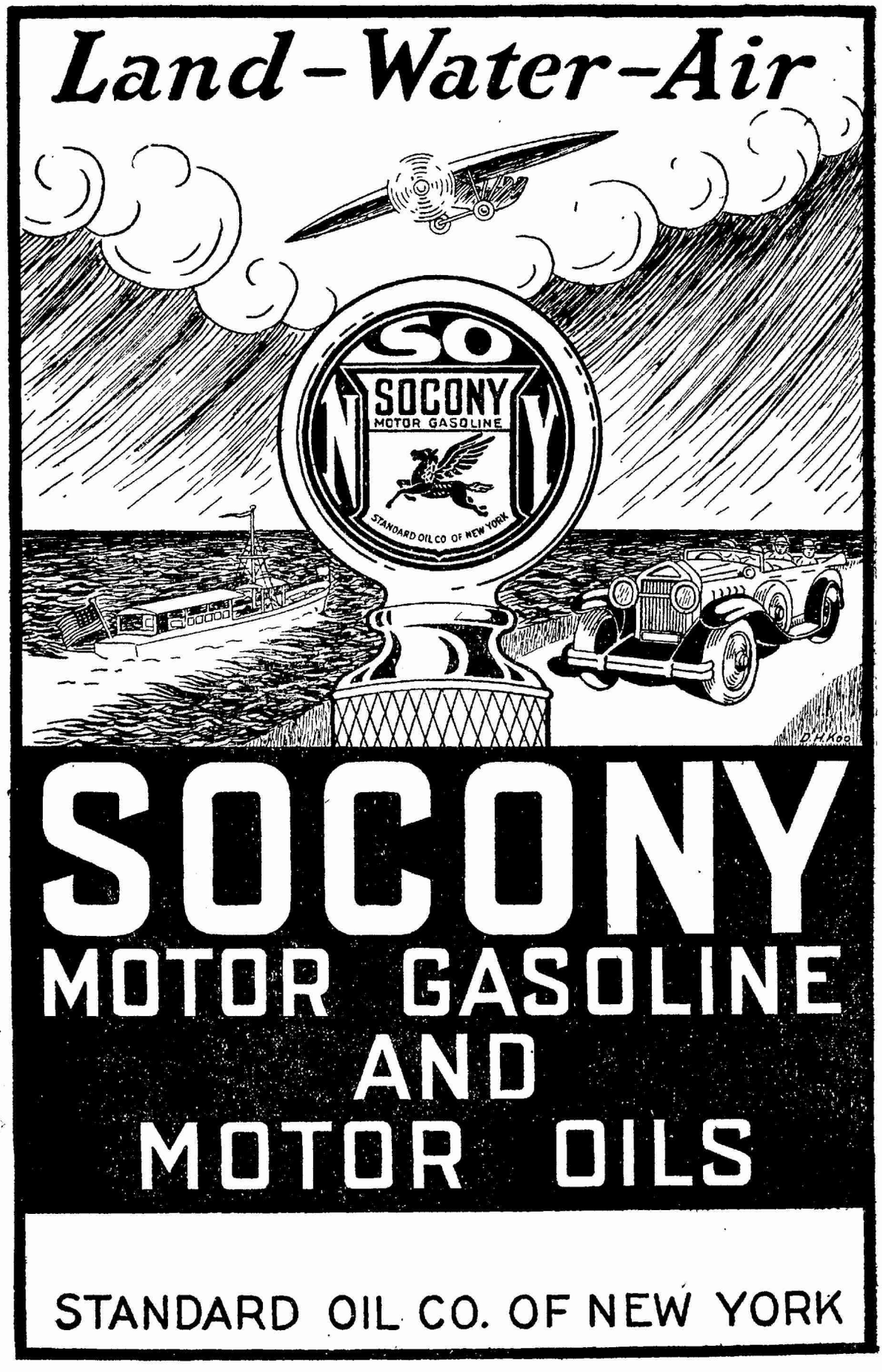
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